"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT ONE CENT

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THE WEATHER.
Rain and cooler; brisk northwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,424. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 85½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42¼c.; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—M. Poincaré accepted the task of forming a new French Cabinet, and later announced his selections for three portfolios. Sir Richard Webster made the opening speech in behalf of Great Britain at the first formal session in Paris of the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission. It is reported that the Czar is disappointed at the outlook of the Peace Conference and fears that it will be so much a failure as not to warrant a reassembling of the conference. The Volksraad has adjourned, to allow the members opportunity to consult their constituents concerning the franchises proposed by President Krüger. Locke Richardson, the American elocutionist, died yesterday in Berlin. The British reply to the petition of the Uitlanders has been officially communicated to the South African League. The Lipton Company of England has been fined in court for making false trade description by including the weight of wrappings in the weight of tea. A severe drought has caused a famine in Africa.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Thomas Stevens was almost frozen to death in New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday.

Samuel Rosenthal, Jr., of Baltimore has secured options on 150 clothing manufacturing plants with a view to forming a combination with $100,000,000 capital.

Harvard University will on the 28th inst. confer the degree of LL. D. on the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, in recognition of his services in the peace negotiations with Spain.

J. N. Jarvie, the Arbuckle representative, yesterday testified before the Industrial Commission, and said that the sugar tariff did not now affect business, and that domestic competition kept out the foreign article.

Henry C. Payne, Republican National Committeeman from Wisconsin, says that the Senate Finance Committee will agree on plan for revision that will be formulated into a bill for the establishment of a gold standard.

The body of an elderly man was found in Cranston's Grove, Highland Falls, by soldiers on Wednesday night. The corpse bore many wounds and the ground showed evidences of a struggle. The remains have not been identified.

Page 2.

Mrs. Anna Clark, whom grief over the death of her husband had made ill, killed herself yesterday by jumping from a window of St. Luke's Hospital.

George Appo, who appeared before the Lexow committee, is now in the Tombs, having been discharged from the Matteawan Asylum. He says he would go before the Mazet committee if he were free.

Police Captain O'Connor, retired, has lost a suit against his brokers, Wassermann Brothers, for $24,000, the value of stock sold, as he claimed, without his orders. Capt. O'Connor testified that he had speculated for twenty-five years.

Page 3.

Justice Maddox, in Brooklyn yesterday, denied the motion of counsel for Mrs. Mary Muller, the faith curist, for a certificate of reasonable doubt, to act as a stay of execution of her sentence.

The American troops continued to advance on the Filipinos, who retreated. Gen. Otis reported that of the enemy's force of over 4,000 men in Cavite Province, the loss in killed, wounded, and captured more than one-third. Gen. Otis ex to reenlist from 4,000 to 5,000 of the nteers now serving in the Philippines.

Page 4.

The anti-Sheehan men in the Ninth District have selected J. J. Dunphy to succeed Mr. Siefke as Alderman.

The Citizens' Union will make independent nominations in the various Assembly districts for the Fall election.

Serious riots took place in connection with the street railway strike in Cleveland, and several non-union men were injured.

Eruptions from smoldering district fights disturbed the serenity of the meeting of the Republican County Committee last night. Convention dates were fixed.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated S. L. Mestrezat for Supreme Court Judge, Charles J. Reilly for Superior Court Judge, and William T. Creasy for State Treasurer.

Page 5.

Mrs. Marie E. Suttie has lost her suit against ex-United States Assistant District Attorney Wallace MacFarlane.

Forty-one hundredths of an inch of rain fell in the city yesterday. Two deaths and nine prostrations from the heat were reported.

The wrecking tug Rescue has gone to the scene of the wreck of the Macedonia with several divers. An attempt will be made to save part of the cargo and passengers' baggage.

President McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and several relatives, is on his way to attend the commencement of Mount Holyoke Seminary, at South Hadley. The party will visit other places.

Page 8.

Congressman Richard Parks Bland, the silver champion, died at his home at Lebanon, Mo.

Good golf was played at the Oakland Golf Club yesterday. Walter J. Travis wins the gold medal for the lowest score.

Friends of Major Lynch, formerly of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, said yesterday he would shortly be elected Colonel of the Irish Volunteers.

A jury in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, has awarded $5,000 to Miss Margaret Barry, who sued J. F. Curran, a Custom House employe, for breach of promise.

At the Gravesend races yesterday the Brooklyn Derby was won by Ahom, the Tremont Stakes by Maribert, and the other races by Ben Hadad, Survivor, Big Gun, and Cock Robin.

Defective insulation in the switch boxes of two cars on the underground trolley lines of the Metropolitan system caused them to catch fire last night. Passengers were frightened, and some damage was done.

Page 9.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment shot at Creedmoor yesterday.

The first game between the New York and Brooklyn baseball teams resulted in a victory for Brooklyn.

Page 11.

Internal Revenue Collector Moore of Brooklyn has appointed Frank H. Squire, Republican, a Deputy in his office, to succeed Henry B. Hawkins, a Democrat.

Page 14.

A team of runaway horses was stopped in Third Avenue by Policeman Heffernan.

A horse attached to a cab ran away in Madison Square yesterday and broke benches and trees.

The Colonial Dames of America have brought suit to prevent rival societies from using the term "Colonial Dames."

A thief snatched a satchel from Countess d'Ibaness and her daughter yesterday at Twenty-second Street and Sixth Avenue.

The funeral of the wife of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will be held to-morrow afternoon at Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

An official statement will be had to-day regarding the reported readjustment of the affairs of the Standard Oil Company, about which many rumors are afloat.

Roland B. Molineux was again arraigned yesterday on the charge of causing the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams. His counsel secured an adjournment to appeal from Justice Beach's decision.

The first sale of the Hudson River Tunnel Railroad Company was held yesterday. There was only one bid—$300,000—offered by a representative of the American bondholders, which was accepted.

Great progress was made yesterday with the trial of George B. Barrow, who, it is claimed, instigated the plot to kidnap Baby Marion Clarke. Barrow took the stand in his own defense. The trial will likely end to-day.

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FRENCH CABINET FORMING

M. Poincare Becomes Premier and Takes the War Portfolio.

THREE OTHER PLACES FILLED

New Ministers Apparently Chosen on Account of Their Favorable Attitude Toward Dreyfus.

PARIS, June 15.—M. Poincaré informed President Loubet this morning that he would accept the task of forming a Cabinet. He will take the War portfolio, in addition to the Presidency of the Council.

M. Poincaré conferred with President Loubet again this evening, reporting the acceptance by M. Guillain of the Colonial portfolio; M. Delombre of the portfolio of Finance, and M. Ribot of the portfolio of Public Instruction. He will report more fully to-morrow.

There is still doubt in some quarters whether M. Poincaré will succeed in forming a Ministry. He wishes MM. Ribot and Barthou to join him, but the Radicals object to their presence in the Cabinet. It is understood that M. Delcassé will remain at the Foreign Office. Private conversation of M. Krantz, Minister of War in the retiring Cabinet, has been published here, which represents him as still believing that Dreyfus is guilty. If this be the case he is not likely to appear in the new Ministry.

M. Méline, in an interview to-day with M. Poincaré, strongly urged the latter to form a Cabinet whose main plank should be the settlement of the Dreyfus affair. It is now believed that a majority of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, including many Socialists, will be contented with an order of the day censuring Gen. Mercier, the former Minister of War, for the part which he has taken in the Dreyfus case, instead of his prosecution. If this could be done, it would remove one of the most serious causes of friction between the factions.

From a political standpoint the new French Cabinet as thus far arranged may be deemed Independent Republican. It is composed of men of widely different opinions on foreign affairs. This, taken in connection with the return of MM. Delombre and Guillain, who held, respectively, the portfolios of Commerce and of the Colonies under M. Dupuy, and the fact that M. Ribot, the political opponent of President Loubet, is found in the Cabinet, goes to show that questions of international policy were not paramount in the selection.

As regards the Dreyfus case, the opinions of all four Ministers are well known. MM. Guillain and Delombre were selected last Autumn because of their pro-revision sentiments to continue, if it became necessary, the initiative taken bythe Brisson Ministry. M. Poincaré, who was Minister of Finance in the Dupuy Cabinet of 1894-5, has declared both in the Chamber and before the Court of Cassation that his knowledge of the Dreyfus case consisted entirely of what he had heard Gen. Mercier, then Minister of War, say at Cabinet meetings, and of what he had read of the affair in the daily press.

By far the most important personage in the new Cabinet is Alexandre Félix Joseph Ribot, a veteran Minister and several times Premier. When the Loubet Ministry fell in December, 1892, M. Ribot became Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior.

The Panama scandals and exposures followed, which, many affirm, more or less stained the character of M. Ribot's predecessor, M. Loubet, now President of the French Republic. M. Ribot was not in the slightest degree responsible for the state of affairs, and finally retired from office March 30, 1893, to be succeeded by M. Dupuy. M. Ribot is an independent Republican, he warm friend of England, and an admirer of American institutions. His wife is an American woman. That he accepts the comparatively unimportant portfolio of Public Instruction must be because of his sentiments on the Dreyfus case, for a more important post he could not fill without hazarding severe friction between the President and himself.

M. Raymond Poincaré is the youngest Premier that has held office under the third republic. He was born in Bar-le-Duc Aug. 20, 1860, and was the son of a General Inspector of Bridges and Highways. He studied law in Paris, obtained a degree, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. From January, 1886, to June, 1887, he was Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture. He was first elected to the Chamber from Meuse in 1887 as an Independent Republican. He was returned from Commercy in the general election of 1889, and has since retained his seat in the Chamber. He is well known as a writer on questions of law for the reviews and has published "Elcge de Dufaure" and "Du Droit de suite dans la Propriété Mobilière." He has also taken a prominent part in the budget debates in the Chamber. Since 1896 he has been one of the Vice Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies.

AUTEUIL PRISONERS ON TRIAL.

Comte de Dion and Others Accused of Attacking President Loubet.

PARIS, June 15.—The persons arrested in connection with the riots at Auteuil June 4, when President Loubet was assaulted on the race course, were arraigned in the Tenth Correctional Court to-day. Many representatives of high society were present, including a number of ladies in rich toilettes.

The Presiding Judge, in the course of his address, recalled the fact that the Comte de Dion, one of the prisoners, was mixed up in a similar affair in 1880. After asking the accused persons to reply, the Judge turned toward the Comte de Dion, who, he said, took the principal part in the affair.

The Comte, in replying, affirmed that he was not a royalist, but a Republican, adding that, however, he desired "another kind of a republic He said he had no idea of going to Auteuil with the object of engaging in a demonstration, but claimed he had the privilege, like any other French citizen, of cheering for the army. He denied having struck Police Inspector Touny, and asserted that he had taken lessons in fencing, boxing, and kicking, and that if he had hit any one "he person struck would not have been capable of coming to court and defying him to-day. The Comte de Dion also said that, not being a Senator or a Deputy, his only chance to speak was in public places, and he wished to prove to President Loubet that all the world hated him.

The other defendants denied the charges made against them, saying they merely cheered for the army and were thrown to the ground, pounded outrageously, and otherwise ill-treated.

Witnesses then testified that Police Director Touny was unable to identify his assailant, and that e police were unable to say the prisoners were the aggressors. The trial was adjourned until to-morrow.

Mme. Loubet Threatened.

PARIS, June 16.—Mme. Loubet received last week hundreds of anonymous letters, written upon superfine paper, in elegant penmanship. Some of these were menacing. The writers threatened that if she and her husband attended the Grand Prix she would return a widow. The Moderate Republicans in the Senate intend to introduce a bill assimilating the President of the Republic to foreign sovereigns. This would render persons insulting him liable to prosecution before the Correctional Chamber.

DREYFUS AGITATION CONTINUES.

Quarrels of Officers at Brest Lead to Two Duels.

PARIS, June 15.—The Dreyfus agitation is far from having subsided. Quarrels between officers at Brest, where Dreyfus will disembark, have just led to two duels, and numerous Mayors have been suspended for refusing to placard the judgment of the Court of Cassation.

BREST, France, June 15.—There is considerable excitement here at the prospect of the debarkation at this port of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, who left French Guiana June 10 on board the French cruiser Sfax, and little else is talked about. Posters announcing the decision of the Court of Cassation in the case have in many instances been torn down and defaced with inscriptions hostile to the Jews and Dreyfus. There have also been some conflicts between the rival factions.

Duke of Orleans in London.

LONDON, June 15.—The Duke and Duchess of Orleans arrived here this evening.

THE VOLKSRAAD ADJOURNS.

Transvaal Assemblymen to Consult Constituents About Franchises.

PRETORIA, June 15.—Both Chambers of the Volksraad have adjourned to enable the members to consult their constituents on the franchise proposals of President Krüger.

LONDON, June 16.—The correspondent of The Daily News at The Hague says he has the best authority for asserting that the Peace Conference will in no case offer mediation between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

Chicago Man Tells of Oppression by the Krueger Government.

CHICAGO, June 15.—A. C. Reach, who has returned to Chicago after a business experience in the Transvaal, declares that the Boers, against whom England is at present exerting much of her diplomacy, are "intolerant, tyrannical, and prejudiced."

"About 30,000 Boers hold the whip hand over 200,000 white men, mostly English and American, and 800,000 Kafirs," said Mr. Reach. "So nearly absolute is the rule of Krüger that nothing short of war with England will accomplish the downfall of the Boer republic.

"Citizenship is granted only after a residence of fourteen years, and as there is but one election booth in Johannesburg and the election officials are all friendly to the administration, Krüger knows no such word as fail. The concession granting the Moodderfontein Company the exclusive right to sell dynamite in the country is the cause of all the present trouble.

"Mine operators claim that owing to the monopoly they are compelled to pay $7 in excess of the price given by outside manufacturers. The Boers firmly believe they can whip the British and should there be a war most of the property owned by foreigners will be destroyed.

"The Kafirs and Uitlanders pay all the taxes and the Boers are 'grafters' pure and simple, and squeeze the poor people whose cause England has taken up for every possible money."

SOLDIERS FIND MAN'S BODY.

Remains Discovered at Highland Falls Are Unidentified—Many Wounds Point to Foul Play.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., June 15.—The body of a man apparently fifty years old was found in Cranston's Grove last night. Three soldiers who had been searching for deserters found the body in a clearing. The head rested on a rock and the ground in the vicinity bore evidences of a struggle. There were several pools of blood near the body. When Dr. G. Herbert Brown examined the remains he found several teeth broken, the jaw was knocked out of place, and there were numerous contusions on the face and body. The doctor cannot decide what was the immediate cause of death until he performs an autopsy to-morrow morning.

The man was evidently a stranger in the vicinity. Persons employed in Cranston's Hotel thought they saw him about the grounds earlier in the day. He was well dressed and refined in appearance, wore a brown derby hat, which was afterward found in the brush, and expensive underclothing. Several persons saw the man early in the afternoon walking along the West Point Road. He appeared nervous, and apparently was suffering greatly from the heat. There were no indications of suicide and the nature of the injuries suggests foul play. Nothing was found in the pockets of the man's clothing that would lead to his identification.

Coroner Miller impaneled a jury and adjourned the inquest to await the result of the autopsy.

MUST HAVE POLITICAL "PULL."

Census Bureau Appointments Are Not Made on Merit, but on Indorsement of Political Backers.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Congressional indorsement, with the specific statement that the applicant indorsed is to be charged to the quota of the Senators and Representatives making the indorsement, will be necessary to enable an applicant for a place in the census service to become worthy the attention of the director or likely to be considered as eligible for employment.

From time to time, since Director Merriam took hold of his work, there have been announcements leading applicants to suppose that merit, in a very marked degree, was to decide the chance of an applicant for employment. Examinations have been held and a considerable number of persons have been passed as eligible, so that it looked very much as if a civil service system was applied in providing the clerical force of the Census Office.

This afternoon, however, it is learned that the applications, estimated at something like 10,000 in number, will be found worthless. An applicant who took a letter from a Senator to the bureau, in which letter the person seeking employment was highly praised, was informed that as the recommendation did not ask the bureau to charge the applicant to the quota of the Senator, it would not be regarded as of any weight or influence.

The explanation of the bureau is that indorsements must in each case state that the person recommended is to be charged, if appointed, to the quota of places assigned to the member of the Senate or the House. Without such an indorsement an applicant would be helpless and go without an appointment. The first 2,000 appointments are to be disposed of in this manner. Some appointments are to go to National Committeemen, State Chairmen, and other useful political workers. After notification of their provisional appointment, the applicants will appear to undergo a pass examination, which will be like former pass examinations, simply a matter of form. This announcement is expected to check applications from persons destitute of political "pulls."

TRUST PROBING CONTINUES.

Arbuckle's Manager Tells the Commission Sugar Losses Are Due to Competition, Not to Tariff.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Industrial Commission held only an afternoon session, and heard but one witness to-day, J. N. Jarvie of the firm of Arbuckle & Brother, and Manager of the firm's sugar refining business. Mr. Jarvie's testimony was brief. He was easy and courteous in his attitude toward his inquisitors, refusing to answer only one question, viz.: How much it cost his company to refine sugar. He said he did not wish to give information of that sort to his business competitors.

Mr. Jarvie put the necessary margin between raw and refined sugar at between 50 and 60 points to allow a profit on the business. He said when his firm started business in 1898 this margin was about 90. It had dropped as low as 32, and was now about 50. His firm, he said, had never cut the price of sugar except to meet the rates of the American Sugar Refining Company, commonly known as the Sugar Trust. When asked if the Arbuckles would continue to meet their rivals' figures, he replied decisively that his firm was in the sugar refining business to stay. Beyond that he did not wish to go.

He explained the entrance of the Arbuckles into the sugar field by saying that in 1893 they secured a machine for weighing and packing sugar, and undertook to sell package sugar to the wholesale trade. They bought from the American Refining Company, but found they could make no profit in that way, and so started their own refinery. He said the tariff differential of ⅛ of a cent a pound on refined sugar did not figure in the business just now. Domestic competition was so sharp as to keep out all foreign sugar. Asked if the removal of the ⅛ of a cent would affect the business now, he said he did not know enough about the foreign trade to say.

Mr. Jarvie said there had been many overtures from the Sugar Trust to settle the differences with the Arbuckles, but they had all been made "for stock jobbing purposes," and consequently there had been nothing in them.

Witness, in speaking of the coffee business, in which the American sugar refinery had invaded the Arbuckles' field, said that while there had been a decline in prices, it would not be fair to lay it all to competition, as there had been a great increase in coffee production all over the world, last year's crop going from 11,000,000 to 15,000,000 bags. Asked if he could suggest any plan that would lessen the present destructive competition in the sugar business, witness said that the fight could stop only when the one big concern decided to be content with less than 100 per cent. of all the business in the country.

When asked how long the rival companies could keep on selling sugar at a loss, Mr. Jarvie replied cheerfully, that he thought a concern supplying 90 per cent. of the sugar sold in this country would lose more under those conditions than the firm supplying the other 10 per cent., and that he had the 10 per cent. end of the bargain now.

FOR A BIG CLOTHING TRUST.

Baltimore Man's Plan to Form a Combination with a Capital of $100,000,000.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Options have been secured on 150 large clothing manufacturing establishments throughout the country by Samuel Rosenthal, Jr., of this city, who for the last four months has been actively engaged in forming a gigantic clothing combination, to be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, and to be known as the American Clothing Manufacturing Company.

The company, it is understood, will have a capital of $100,000,000. The different plants will be paid for in cash and preferred stock, while the net earnings of each concern will be computed for three years past and common stock issued in proportion to the business done during that period.

By the formation of the combination it is estimated that many millions of dollars will be saved annually to the clothing manufacturers. This will not mean, it is said, either an increase in the cost of garments or a reduction of wages of those employed in making the clothing. A saving is contemplated in the matters of rents, salesmen, transportation, freight, branch houses, and clerical help.

Mr. Rosenthal's plan contemplates the closing, if necessary, of some of the houses in each market engaged in the manufacture of the same line of goods. In each of the great cities there are houses engaged in making goods of different quality—fine, medium, and cheap. The plan contemplates each house manufacturing only the kind of clothing for which its plant is best adapted.

ST. LOUIS TRUST CONVENTION.

Govs. Roosevelt and Dyer Will Not Attend the Meeting.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 15.—To-day Gov. Sayres received a letter from Gov. Dyer of Rhode Island relative to the proposed anti-trust convention in St. Louis on Sept. 20. Gov. Dyer writes that he will not be present at the meeting; that the subect of trusts and the damage they are doing the country was one to which he had paid no little attention.

He was not prepared to say that they were doing harm, neither was he prepared to say that they were doing good. In view of this fact he did not care to attend a convention and bind himself to oppose trusts when later he might find that they were a benefit to the people.

Gov. Roosevelt of New York also wrote the Governor, stating that, while he indorsed the movement, he could not be present, owing to important business of state.

A GOLD STANDARD AGREEMENT.

National Committeeman Payne Says the Senate Committee Will Agree on a Plan for Legislation.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 15.—National Republican Committeeman Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, who returned from New York to-day, where he attended a conference of the Senate Finance Committee, makes a statement that, in his opinion, a bill will be formulated at the coming session of Congress that will place the United States upon a gold standard basis. His statement is as follows:

"It is my judgment, after being in consultation with the Senate Finance Committee members at the meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, that a plan for the revision of our monetary system that will be satisfactory not only to the Senate, but to the House as well, will finally be approved, and that that plan will be formulated into a bill which will become a law.

"What will that law provide? It will provide for placing the United States upon a gold standard. It will be eminently satisfactory to the gold standard men and the friends of sound money. It will be satisfactory in its provisions even to me, and I believe I am about as ardent a gold standard advocate as there is in this section, at least.

"I base this opinion upon what I know of the situation. Of course no formal action of the Senate Committee has been taken, but from expression of members I have no hesitancy in saying that this monetary reform legislation will be brought about. It is certainly legislation that is needed and that fact is fully realized by those who have the matter under consideration."

GOLD DEMOCRATS' CONFERENCE.

Leading Men Know Nothing of Henry Watterson's Call.

A dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Cincinnati, stating that Henry Watterson had telegraphed the leading gold Democrats of the country to meet him in New York from July 14 to 17, for conference, was shown yesterday to several members of the Sound-Money Democracy in this city; none of them knew anything about it.

"I have had no communication from Mr. Watterson, and have heard of no such conference," said John De Witt Warner.

"I have not heard of the proposed conference," said Wheeler H. Peckham.

Hugh J. Grant said he knew nothing of such a gathering.

ABANDONS THE CARSON MINT.

Government Will Make Other Important Changes in Mints.

OMAHA, June 15.—F. A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was in Omaha to-day en route for a tour of inspection of the United States Mints in the West. At least one mint is to be closed and a number of changes will be made in others. Just why this is, Mr. Vanderlip failed to say, but left the impression that it was in pursuance of a plan outlined by the department to concentrate business more than in the past. He will go to Denver, Pueblo, Leadville, and Carson. At Carson he will close the mint, which will be abandoned, and an assay office under Government supervision will take its place. At San Francisco some important changes are contemplated. Mr. Vanderlip will be in the West several weeks and make a thorough examination of the various branch mints before returning to Washington.

THE CZAR DISAPPOINTED

Reported that He Despairs of the Peace Conference's Outcome.

FEARS IT WILL BE A FAILURE

Another View of the Situation Is that Some Plan of Arbitration Will Be Speedily Adopted.

LONDON, June 16.—The Odessa correspondent of The Daily News says: "Emperor Nicholas, it is reported here, is much disappointed at the prospect of the outcome of the Peace Conference. In the opinion of his advisers, no further hope need be indulged that sufficient success will be attained to warrant the reassembling of the conference. It is understood that neither Germany nor Austria would accept a second invitation."

The correspondent of The Times at The Hague, remarking upon the "changed outlook," says: "It now seems possible that the conference may achieve some substantial practical result and conclude its labors earlier than was expected. The Arbitration Commission is now making satisfactory progress. To-day there is a fresh proposal in the air, which may safely be attributed to Sir Julian Pauncefote.

"This consists in making The Hague the seat of a permanent bureau, composed of the Resident Ministers of foreign States, with the Dutch Foreign Minister as President. It would have the advantage of dispensing with salaried officials, and I venture to predict that the plan will be favorably received on all sides, and contribute to the success of arbitration."

THE HAGUE, June 15.—The Red Cross Sub-Committee of the Peace Conference met to-day, Prof. Asser of the Dutch delegation, presiding. Prof. Louis Renault of the French delegation explained that certain modification had been made in the report, meeting the wishes expressed by his colleagues at the last session. Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy, declared his readiness to support proposals submitted in a spirit of conciliation

Dr. Monoto Itchiro of the Japanese delegation announced that he proposed to submit a motion modifying Article 6 of the Geneva convention regarding the disposition of sick and wounded prisoners on the lines of the sub-committee's report, which leaves such disposition for the victors to decide.

The report being adopted, the President pointed out the advantage which would be gained if, during the conference, a convention could be signed embodying the important humanitarian articles comprised in the sub-committee's scheme.

On the motion of Baron de Bildt, the delegate of Norway and Sweden, it was decided the President should present to the conference such a convention, with a final article providing for the signature of protocols of adhesion thereto. The committee will also recommend to the conference the revision of the Geneva convention of 1864.

On the motion of Admiral Sir John Fisher, representative of Great Britain, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded the Chairman, "whose efficient work made possible the application of the Geneva articles to naval war, the first practical result of the conference."

The chief of the British delegation, Sir Julian Pauncefote; the head of the American delegation, Andrew D. White, and others attended a brilliant receptilon given today by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant of the French delegation.

BRITISH CAPITAL BURDENED.

Corporations Operating in America May Withdraw on Account of the Income Tax.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The general liquidation of corporations operating in America but controlled by British capital is the result predicted from the operation of the income tax law of Great Britain by Joseph Theurer, President of the Peter Schoenhofen Brewing Company, Limited, and Otto C. Butz, attorney for the corporation. They have just returned from London, where they went to confer with the English stockholders of the concern as to the best manner of meeting the obstacles placed before the company by the British income tax, which the Directors held to be unlawful and unjust because the company is controlled by American Directors.

The corporation sought by process of law to avoid payment. It met defeat in the lower court, and on appeal to the Supreme Court of Judicature that tribunal refused to disturb the first decision. An appeal still lies to the House of Lords, but that probably will not be taken, and to discuss what else should be done the stockholders met in London. Mr. Butz would not tell what the Schoenhofen Company proposed to do, but said:

"The general effect of this decision will be the liquidation and winding up of a great many English corporations organized seven or eight years ago, when so much English capital was invested in American enterprises. Fortunately the English Companies act provides a means of liquidation and winding up, which will be largely made use of in the future.

"Add to this income tax the onerous duties placed upon the transfer of stock under the rules of Somerset House, and it will make it difficult hereafter for Englishmen to control foreign enterprises. If there is then again added an income tax under either the State laws of Illinois or by a possible amendment of the Constitution of the United States, a reversal of the previous opinion, under the acts of Congress, the stockholder will have to share his profits largely with the foreign and American Governments."

In Chicago alone there are nine British corporations with an authorized capital stock in all of $43,000,000. They are chiefly packing houses and breweries.

$20,000 GOES WITH HIS NAME.

Mr. Bedeaux's Offer to Matteawan and Fishkill Landing.

NEWBURG, June 15.—For the last twenty years the question of consolidation of the twin villages of Fishkill Landing and Matteawan has been under discussion. It has been admitted generally that the consolidation ought to take place, but whenever a meeting has been held on the subject there has usually been an agreement all around except when it came to the question of the name. Neither Fishkill Landing nor Matteawan would give up on this point. Last Winter the question was brought up again, and it was then found that there was no law which allowed villages to consolidate under one name. An amendment to the village law permitting such consolidation, introduced by Assemblyman John T. Smith of Fishkill Landing, was passed and was signed by Gov. Roosevelt.

The Village Boards of Fishkill Landing and Matteawan met in joint session last night to take action on the subject. President Roosa of Matteawan, who was in attendance, said that an offer had been received from William H. Bedeaux which perhaps would solve the question which had been perplexing the villages for twenty years. Mr. Bedeaux, he said, had made an offer to the boards of $20,000 in cash if they would name the consolidated village after him. They could use the money to erect a city building or in any way they might see fit.

An adjournment was taken until to-morrow night to consider the matter, and it seems likely that the question may be finally settled by calling the village Bedeaux. Mr. Bedeaux resided in New York many years and is wealthy.

CLOUDBURSTS IN TEXAS.

Houses and Property in Brackett Washed Away—Bridges Are Down and Tracks Submerged.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 15.—For thirty-six hours the town of Brackett has been under water as the result of a serious cloudburst early yesterday morning. Houses had been washed away with all of the stock of goods they contained.

The flood came upon the town early yesterday morning—it came so suddenly that inhabitants had hardly time to flee to Fort Clark, which is situated in the hill on the east bank of Las Moras River.

The sick and aged were carried to the roofs of some of the more substantially built houses, and later rescued by improvised boats and rafts. Not less than twenty-five houses are washed away, and hundreds of people are homeless.

Through the valuable aid rendered by the troops of negro cavalry at Fort Clark, only a few lives were lost, one of the dead being a colored soldier. Among the heaviest individual losers are Roach & Co., whose store and stock of goods, valued at $15,000, was carried away.

The Las Moras Creek, in the centre of this town of 800 people, rose to a maximum height of thirty feet, and is now five miles wide. The damage at Brackett is estimated at $200,000.

Moore & Allen, whose ranch lies between Cline Station and Brackett, where the downpour was heaviest, have lost large herds of horses and cattle. It is feared that heavy loss of life will be reported from the ranches in the valleys.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 15.—The heaviest rains for many years fell yesterday throughout Southwestern Texas. In several localities cloudbursts occurred, doing great damage to property. Several miles of Southern Pacific Railroad track are under water, and three bridges were washed away west of Uvalde. A cloudburst flooded the Rio Grande Valley both above and below the town of Laredo, and much property was damaged in that city. All through traffic will be suspended for several days.

HELD TORNADO INSURANCE.

A Man in New Richmond Took Out a Policy Just in Time.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 15.—The work of clearing up after the storm at New Richmond continues, and provisions sufficient to feed all sufferers have been sent. It develops that there was one tornado insurance policy in town, and it was a somewhat remarkable case. The cashier of the Manufacturers' Bank, who also looked after insurance, finished at 6:04 writing a cyclone policy on the house of Severn Olsen and its contents.

He reached home three minutes later, just as the storm struck. The Olsen house and its contents were entirely destroyed by the cyclone, and Mr. Olsen will receive $1,200 for the payment of $7.20 premium. The railroads have refused to run excursion trains for the morbidly curious.

ALMOST FROZEN TO DEATH.

New Jersey Butcher Has a Narrow Escape, While Others Swelter.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 15.—Thomas Stevens of this city was almost frozen to death this afternoon. While the rest of the people of the city were sweltering Stevens was shivering and his teeth were chattering. He is now under medical treatment as a result of exposure to the cold.

Stevens, who is a butcher, entered his icebox, and while he was inside the door slammed shut. The icebox was supposed to be closed for the afternoon, and despite Stevens's cries no one released him. Finally his partner, A. J. Gebhardt, after wondering for half an hour or more where he was, looked in the ice-box and found him on the verge of collapse.

CANNON BREAKS A WATERSPOUT

Hennessey, Oklahoma, Saved by Firing Off a Charge of Salt.

WISHITA, Kan., June 15.—A waterspout yesterday afternoon would have swept away the town of Hennessey, Oklahoma, had not a cannon loaded with salt been discharged at forty rods' range into the whirling black mass. This is the third time this Spring Hennessey has been saved from destruction by the cannon device.

John Rhoades, forwerly a Rough Rider, is the inventor. He bought four old cannon in Cuba, and brought them to Hennessey, where the citizens purchased them. The City Council employs a man to attend to them. When a waterspout or cyclone appears on the horizon he mounts his horse and rides to the cannon placed on the side of the town from which the storm is coming. The cost to the city is about $50 per month.

AFFLICTION TOLD IN A DREAM.

Chicago Man Found Next Day His Kindred Had Been Killed.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Believers in telepathy will find support for their theories in the experience of W. A. Conway, who was disturbed last Monday night by a feeling that something had befallen some one near and dear to him, and who learned on reading Tuesday morning's papers that his father and an uncle, an aunt, and a cousin had been killed in the cyclone at New Richmond, Wis.

"It was midnight," said Conway to-day, "when I was disturbed in my sleep, and at length completely aroused by a vague impression that weighed on my mind that something was wrong. I was oppressed by it and couldn't sleep. I aroused my wife, who was sleeping soundly, and said to her: 'I am satisfied something terrible has happened to some of my friends or relatives. My mind is strangely oppressed, and I cannot sleep.'

"I didn't get to sleep again, and in the morning the first thing I saw was the account of the cyclone that had wiped out New Richmond. Immediately I thought of the feeling that had come over me in the night, and I turned to the list of the dead and injured."

The newspaper accounts of the cyclone record the deaths at New Richmond of John Conway, Henry Dunbar, Mrs. Mary Dunbar, and Miss Sarah Dunbar. These were the father, uncle, aunt, and cousin of W. A. Conway.

Lightning Strikes a Camp in Cuba.

SANTIAGO, June 15.—According to a dispatch from Manzanillo, during a severe storm last night lightning struck several tents in the American camp there, and fifteen cavalrymen were rendered unconscious. All of them recovered.

HARVARD HONORS M. CAMBON.

Will Make the Ambassador an LL. D. in Recognition of His Services in Bringing About Peace with Spain.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, will on the 28th inst. receive from the University of Harvard the degree of LL. D. in recognition of the distinguished public services he performed in the negotiations which restored peace between the United States and Spain.

Harvard has conferred this degree on President Cleveland, Secretary Bayard, and other noted public men, but this is probably the only instance in which the Ambassador of a foreign power has received such a distinguished honor from a leading American university.

The Ambassador will go to Boston June 20, and later will be escorted to Harvard by Gov. Wolcott and other State officials.

Joseph Juneau, Yukon Pioneer, Dead.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 15.—Joseph Juneau, one of the pioneers of the Yukon, after whom the town of Juneau was named, died at Dawson May 13 of pneumonia. He made and lost several fortunes in Alaska.

MR. HOFFMAN AND MR. MAZET CLASH

The Former Declares the Investigation Dishonest.

DEVERY PUT OUT OF ROOM

Ordered from the Stand for Accusing Counsel Moss.

ASKED ABOUT FIGHTS

Chief of Police Examined at Length About the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons Contest — Committee Adjourns Until August.

After a long session, in which the principal witness, Chief of Police Devery, was ordered out of the room, the Mazet investigating committee yesterday adjourned until Aug. 1, unless in the meantime it should be decided to resume the sittings. The closing minutes of the session were enlivened by a dispute between Chairman Mazet and Mr. Hoffman, one of the minority members, in which the latter made the claim that the minority had not been consulted in regard to the adjournment and that the matter was to have been discussed at an executive session after the day's hearing was over. In closing, Mr. Hoffman said: "The minority has some rights which the majority should and must respect."

"I had a conversation with Mr. Hoffman this morning," Mr. Mazet said, in reply, "and he said that it didn't make any difference to the minority when adjournment should be taken, except that he desired to take the ground that he wanted to have this inquiry closed as early as possible."

"I made no such statement," Mr. Hoffman retorted; "I said that the attitude of the minority would be one of continuous session until the committee's work was concluded, and not to adjourn from now until August or any other later day."

Mr. Mazet's only reply was to say that the committee stood adjourned until Aug. 1, subject to earlier call by the Chairman.

Mr. Hoffman jumped to his feet, exclaiming: "I desire to make a statement on behalf of the minority in relation to adjournment."

"All right," Mr. Mazet replied, with a smile. "We'll have an executive session."

MR. HOFFMAN'S STATEMENT.

In the executive session, Mr. Hoffman read the statement which he had prepared, and which, after a plea for continuous sessions, went on to say that, in the opinion of the minority,

contest," or "sparring exhibition," and eventually the counsel fell into the habit, either out of complacency, or in order not to excite the witness.

ATTITUDE ON RECENT FIGHT.

Devery's troubles came thick and fast when Mr. Moss dissected his statement previous to the fight, and the Chief was plainly disconcerted as his inquisitor led him into a rambling explanation of what he had meant, and how his opinion had since undergone a change. His ingenuous assertion that he had spoken as an individual and had acted at the contest as an official caused hearty laughter, in which the Chief took part.

Individually, he explained, he wanted to put a damper on the fight, but when Mr. Moss tried to find out how he would have done it, he grew angry, and turning to Mr. Moss, wildly exclaimed that the Legislature had a remedy, and that the Horton law was the product of a Republican Legislature and signed by a Republican Governor.

Another outbreak occurred when the Chief, in an endeavor to justify boxing exhibitions, said that boxing was good for teaching men to "take care of themselves." When Mr. Moss pursued this statement, by asking if conditions had become such under Devery's administration that it was necessary for men to understand boxing to keep off thieves, the Chief retorted: "The conditions are better than they were when you were on the board." This challenge was accepted at once by Mr. Moss, who read from the "robbery book" to disprove the assertion.

ROW OVER FRANK FARRELL.

Mr. Moss, after discarding the fight inquiry, asked about the purchase of the house 310 West Twenty-eighth Street, by Frank Farrell, the alleged proprietor of a poolroom which has been mentioned in the testimony at previous hearings. Mr. Moss learned that Farrell had talked to the Chief of the purchase of the Twenty-eighth Street house, and he inquired if Farrell had, at that time, spoken of his poolroom in Twenty-fourth Street. The Chief replied that he didn't believe that Farrell owned the poolroom, because if he did he would have spoken to him about it.

Mr. Moss and the committee were astounded at the assertion that an alleged lawbreaker would place the evidence against himself in the hands of the chief police officer of the city, and in order to draw out the witness the counsel moved closer to the witness stand and inquired if that was a usual proceeding.

"I get my information where I can," the Chief blurted out, angrily. "Not like you—"

"Never mind," Mr. Moss said, coolly; "don't get saucy."

"I am not getting saucy," was the reply. "You received and hold communications—"

Chairman Mazet, in an effort to calm the approaching storm, said: "Never mind; let us proceed in an orderly way."

The Chief settled back in his chair, mopped his brow, and wearily waited for Mr. Moss's next question. "I ask you if you would have used such information if you had got it from Farrell."

"I would use that kind of information against anybody where they are charged with violating the law," the Chief replied.

"You wouldn't use it as a confession that he was violating the law, would you?" Mr. Moss asked.

DEVERY CAUSES A COMMOTION.

The question was apparently so innocent that no one expected an outbreak, least of all Mr. Moss, but the Chief, flushed with anger, deliberated a moment, and then exclaimed:

"I would use anything against any one here if they were violating the law or anybody who protects people in violating the law the same as you do."

Instantly there was a commotion. Mr. Moss, surprised at the violence of the witness, stepped back, and Mr. Mazet angrily hammered for order with the gavel. Meanwhile the Chief complacently regarded the scene as if he were satisfied with the result of his "shot," and when the Chairman declared that his language was very offensive he shouted back:

"I stand by what I say, Mr. Mazet."

This remark drew from Mr. Moss the suggestion, "You have learned a great lesson since you were here before."

"I knew the lesson then," the Chief retorted; "but you seem to pry into these things."

Mr. Moss was about to continue the examination, and stepped close to the witness chair in order to emphasize his point, when the Chief warned him away, shouting, "Don't come so near me! You don't need to stand on top of me!"

ORDERED FROM THE ROOM.

This last break caused the Chairman to order the witness to conduct himself in an orderly and gentlemanly manner. The Chief insisted that he was trying to be polite, and had repeated the remark, when Mr. Moss, retiring from the position he had taken near Devery, addressed Chairman Mazet and said:

"I decline to examine this witness at this time, with the statement that he has made from the stand. The witness is contumacious toward the committee in using such expressions. I ask simply that he be removed from the chair as a witness who has violated the rules of propriety."

Mr. Mazet ordered the Chief from the stand at once, and as he seemed reluctant to do so, repeated his command. Rising slowly, the Chief pointed his finger at Mr. Moss, and exclaimed loudly, "You don't want me to go any further. You're afraid."

Mr. Moss's only reply was to ask that the Sergeant at Arms remove the witness. By this time the Chief was off the stand and on his way to the door, but at the counsel's last words he turned around fiercely and shouted:

"You don't need any Sergeant at Arms. I don't permit no man to put his hands on me."

Just as he reached the door Devery cried back to Mr. Mazet, "Are you through with examining me?"

The Chairman replied that he wanted no further colloquy, and the Chief strode into the hall, after wishing the committee a surly "Good day."

CHIEF DEVERY'S TESTIMONY.

As soon as Chief Devery had been sworn, Mr. Moss went into the subject of prizefights. Devery said he attended a number of the more important fights to see that the law was not violated. He had done so of his own volition. An Inspector, a Captain, and a squad of men were on hand, however, at every contest to see that the provisions of the law were complied with.

Mr. Moss—Are you familiar with the provisions of the law regarding prizefights and pugilistic contests; you have looked at it, I suppose? A.—I am familiar with the law in all matters.

Q.—In all matters? Well, in that particular are you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And with the Horton law, so-called, which amended the Penal Code? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What do you understand contestants may do now; how far can they go in fistic contests and not violate the law? A.—A stipulated number of rounds, or to a finish, where there is no brutality.

Q.—Well, then, the law does not stipulate the number of reunds, does it? A.—No; boxing contests with four-ounce gloves in a certain kind of building.

Q.—Does the law say four-ounce gloves? A.—I think it does.

Q.—You are familiar with the law, you say? A.—You just hand me the law, and I will read it for you.

Q.—No, I am asking you? A.—Well, I can't memorize all these matters to suit you.

Q.—But you said you were quite familiar with it, and that is why I ask you; is it not a five-ounce glove? A.—(Pause.)

Q.—What do you say about that? A.—I will find it there.

Q.—Well, do you know? A.—(Witness pauses.)

Q.—Do you know whether it is a four-ounce or a five-ounce glove? A. (after deliberation)—Four-ounce glove, I am pretty near positive of that.

WHAT HE CALLS BRUTALITY.

Q.—Yes; and what do you call brutality? A.—Well, where there is any punches in clinches, or where men do not comply with the referee's request, or in any way where it terminates in slugging of any description.

Q.—What do you mean by slugging—punching—hard punches? A.—Punching in clinches or punching in breakaways.

Q.—Do you know whether any of the Commissioners take any interest particularly in these sporting events? A.—I couldn't say that. They will have to answer for themselves.

Q.—Have you not asked Mr. Sexton about these sporting events? A.—I have not.

Q.—Has he not talked to you about them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether or not he is interested in one of the clubs? A.—I do not.

Q.—How many of these events have you attended since you have been Chief? A.—Perhaps half a dozen.

Q.—Have you interfered in any one of them? A.—I don't know as I had any occasion to.

Q.—Well, have you? A.—I don't think I have.

Q.—Have you arrested anybody in connection with any of them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—These fights have occurred in large buildings generally, haven't they? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—With thousands of people present at each contest? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Paying their gate money as they went in? A.—Yes, Sir. I believe they did. I ain't sure.

Q.—Well, you know there was a box office? A.—I have never seen money paid.

Q.—You know there is a ticket office? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you know people paid an admission price? A.—I have never seen them pay.

Q.—Have you ever paid? A.—I have not.

Q.—You have gone in as an officer of the law? A.—Yes Sir.

Q.—And whether you have paid or not, you, as the Chief of Police, ought to know whether they have or not, because the whole event is under your observation? A.—I never went to the box office to find out.

DON'T KNOW SPECTATORS PAY.

Q.—But you must have had reports from your subordinates. It is a very important matter to know whether people going in are paying or not. Don't you know, as a matter of fact, that an admission price has always been charged? A.—I do not.

Q.—Don't you know that an admission price was charged for the recent affair between Jeffries and Fitzsimmons in Brooklyn? A.—There may have been; I don't know anything about it.

Q.—Don't know anything about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you have made no inquiry on that subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had no reports from your subordinates about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Don't you know that tickets were selling all the way from $5 to $25 for a seat there? A.—I do not.

Q.—And you have never heard they were? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You are entirely ignorant of any fact—A.—I don't know of any monetary consideration whatsoever, didn't see any money pass, didn't know of any tickets being sold, don't know anybody who bought them.

Q.—Do you know whether there was a prize or whether there was money at stake between the fighters? A.—Rumor has it that there was. I don't know nothing about it.

Q.—What did you do to investigate the rumor? A.—I done nothing.

Q.—Isn't it a matter of some consequence to know whether or not the principals in a fight have a financial interest in it? A.—It was a glove contest; no fight.

Q.—It was a glove contest, but it is an important matter to know whether they are fighting for money or not? (No answer.)

Q.—You heard a rumor that there was money; in other words, it was a prize contest. What did you do to find out whether that was true or not? A.—I done nothing.

IGNORANT AS TO THE PURSE.

Q.—Don't you know, as a matter of general knowledge in the community, that a very large sum of money—thousands of dollars—was divided between the two contestants in the Jeffries and Fitzsimmons fight? A.—I could not tell you that.

Q.—You don't know anything about that? A.—Only from papers and rumors.

Q.—Did you know that very much betting was going on in connection with the recent fight of Jeffries and Fitzsimmons? A.—I did not know of any.

Q.—Did you hear about it? A.—I did not, only from the same thing—from papers and rumors.

Q.—Now, rumor is an important circumstance for a police official to consider, isn't it—general rumor? A.—At times.

Q.—At what times is it important? A.—Well, when people is working outside the law and violating the law in any way.

Q.—When they may, perhaps, be led to do work outside the law and violate the law, isn't it right to look up matters of rumor? A.—Not when they are working under the law.

Q.—How can you tell whether people who have not yet acted are working under the law? A.—Those people who were conducting those places have clubs; they are clubs; they are all licensed.

Q.—The fighters are not licensed? A.—No, certainly not.

Q.—No. And isn't it always a temptation when two strong men get up against one another and face to face, for them to strike out harder than they mean to hit? Isn't there always that temptation? I speak to you as a strong man? A.—Certainly.

Q.—And when there is rumor current that there is an admission price and that there is a large sum of money—thousands of dollars—to be divided between the contestants and that thousands of dollars are being wagered on the constants, do you not think those rumors sufficient to investigate? A.—They were within their own club.

ONLY HEARD RUMORS.

Q.—But don't you consider those rumors sufficient to investigate? A.—I had no complaints touching matters of that kind.

Q.—You had no complaints, and don't you investigate anything unless you get a complaint? A.—Touching matters of that kind.

Q.—You had no complaints touching matters of that kind. If you had a complaint would you have looked into the rumor? A.—I might have.

Q.—Did you not find the complaints upon the pages of the newspapers; wasn't it stated broadcast upon the newspapers' news columns and editorial columns that vast sums of money were being wagered, were being spent in buying tickets, and were to be divided between the contestants; didn't you see those statements? A.—Rumor had it that way.

Q.—There were detailed statements in the papers, were there not? A.—I think there were.

Q.—Did you not consider that sufficient complaint for a police officer to act on? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—You did not? A.—These wagers were made within the club and among the members.

Q.—But Jeffries and Fitzsimmons were not members of the club, were they? A.—I couldn't say.

Q.—Did you take any means to find out whether they were or not? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you understand that when Jeffries and Fitzsimmons went there to contest simply as young men of the club they were developing their muscle in the way the law allowed? A.—I presume they were.

Q.—They might have been experts brought there to exhibit to the club, or might have been young men belonging to the club simply trying to develop their muscle? A.—That might have been.

Q.—Or they might have been brought there as experts in order to bring a large sum of money into the club treasury, mightn't they? A.—That might have been.

NOT HIS BUSINESS TO KNOW.

Q.—And whether they were or not, you do not, at this day, know anything about it, do you? A.—They were working under a law. They are within their own club. They are licensed for that purpose.

Q.—Who are? A.—They are.

Q.—Jeffries and Fitzsimmons? A.—Yes, Sir; I presume they are. I never made an investigation of it.

Q.—Did you make an investigation? A.—I did not.

Q.—Is it not your business to know? A.—I don't think it is.

Q.—But you said the reason you went personally to these places was because it was a matter of magnitude. Now, any matter of magnitude, is it not your business to find out? A.—That is the reason I went there, to see that the law was not violated.

Q.—What is the difference between a prize-fight and a sparring exhibition? A.—Well, a prizefight is where they enter into brutality—punch in the clinches and punch in breakaways; do not comply with any rules.

Q.—With what rules? A.—Rules governing matters of that kind.

Q.—What rules are they? A.—The Marquis of Queensberry rules and the London rules, and other kinds of rules.

Q.—If they fight under the Marquis of Queensberry rules, then you would not interfere, would you? A.—No, Sir, I would not, except under circumstances.

Q.—If they fought under the London rules, you would not interfere? A.—I think I would.

Q.—What is the difference between the London rules and the Marquis of Queensberry rules? A.—You clinch under the London rules, or do as you choose, but under the Marquis of Queensberry rules you cannot; you are governed by certain rules. You cannot strike below the waist—below the belt.

WHERE HE ACTS ON RUMOR.

Q.—If it was a matter of suspected murder, would you follow rumor and chase down rumors and obtain clues and evidence? A.—I certainly would.

Q.—If it were a matter of bank robbery, would you do the same? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And if it were a matter of kidnapping, would you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why not do it in the matter of a supposed prizefight? A.—Well, they are working under a law passed by the Legislature giving them the privilege to have glove contests of that description.

Q.—And when there is a privilege given, there is a chance for going beyond the privilege, is there not? A.—If they do, they are placed under arrest.

Q.—You never placed anybody under arrest for it? A.—They haven't went yet beyond the rules.

Q.—But don't you know whether it was a prizefight or a mere sparring exhibition? A.—I certainly do.

Q.—You say it was a mere sparring exhibition? A.—It was a clean-cut, square sparring glove contest.

Q.—Whether it was for a prize or not, you don't know. A.—I don't know.

Q.—Whether they were members of the club or not, you don't know? A.—I don't know.

Mr. Moss then read Section 458 of the Penal Code, governing boxing contests, and a decision by a Supreme Court Justice on the matter, which in part was: "The statute provides substantially that a person who engages in a public or private sparring exhibition with or without gloves within the State at which an admission is charged or received directly or indirectly is guilty of misdemeanor; provided, however, that sparring exhibitions with proper gloves may be held by a domestic incorporated athletic association in a building leased by it for athletic purposes only for at least one year."

"The contention of the people seems reasonable that the Legislature did not intend in passing the Horton law to allow associations incorporated under the membership law to engage in business or occupations for pecuniary profit, but intended to allow such associations to have sparring exhibitions for its members privately, or in any event did not intend to permit such associations to charge admission fees to such entertainments."

SPECTATORS AND CLUB MEMBERS.

Mr. Moss—Now, in view of the plain provisions of the law, and of this necessary exposition of the law, I ask you again, Did you take no steps to find out whether admission fees were being charged? A.—No. If there was any admission fees charged, it must have been done through the members.

Q.—How many persons were attending that exhibition—the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries exhibition? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Were there as many as 5,000 persons there in your judgment? A.—There might have been, and there might not.

Q.—I say, in your judgment, were there as many as 5,000 persons there? A.—There might have been 5,000.

Q.—You did not suppose the athletic club has a membership of 5,000, did you? A.—I could not say that.

Q.—No, I doubt that. You really saw that contest, did you not? A.—I did.

Q.—You saw everything about it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Before I ask you more particularly about that, I will ask you if you were present at the fight in the Lenox Club on Jan. 10 of this year, between David Sullivan and Oscar Gardner? A.—I might have been. I ain't sure.

Q.—You don't remember? A.—No.

Q.—The news accounts of that fight say: "Dave Sullivan knocked out." What do you understand by knocked out? A.—He may have become exhausted for want of wind or something of that kind.

Q.—Is that knocking out? A.—A slight tap may put him down, and he would not be able to get up again.

Mr. Mazet—Do you say that he would become exhausted from a slight blow? A.—A slight blow might put him down, and he might not be able to get up again through the distance he had went and the certain number of rounds. He might have been knocked out by a blow without immediately coming to for a moment.

Q.—If he is knocked out he has to be knocked out for ten seconds? A.—Very often he goes down and stays ten seconds without wanting to come to himself.

SULLIVAN-GARDINER FIGHT.

Mr. Moss—Gardiner's left eye, in the beginning of the next round, caught Sullivan's left, and was split open. This was the result of a rush and a clinch. In the eighth round there were severe engagements, Sullivan trying the shoulder business again. Sullivan cut clear at the end of the round, and swung fierce body blows. Gardiner had the best of the next round, although he was once put to his knees. In the ninth, Gardiner staggered his man with rights and lefts, and a vicious right on Sullivan's left ear caused a round of applause. Fourteenth and fifteenth rounds, Gardiner's left reached the other man's nose repeatedly, and it bled, twice in succession. Sullivan was floored with a left hander, the second one he got, a tremendous blow on the point of the jaw, and was unconscious for several seconds, and was counted out." What would you think of that description? Would that indicate a fight you should interfere with or not? A.—That might all have come from straight fighting, straight blows.

Q.—Then you think there was nothing for you to interfere with? A.—The law certainly was not passed to have those people tickle each other with feathers.

Q.—Oh, that is it, the law was not passed to have those people tickle each other with feathers; it was passed, as you understand it, for the purpose of allowing them to hit each other as hard, is that it? A.—For the promotion of manly art and self-defense of young men in a scientific way, with gloves not less than five ounces, in certain stipulated buildings.

Q.—And that requires they should hit very hard? A.—These laws I have never seen violated in any way.

Q.—Now, men can box and spar for points? A.—And strike heavy.

Q.—Without doing these things that I have read in this description, can't they? A.—At times they can, and times they can't. A glove will cut you faster than what the bare knuckle will.

WANTED TO STOP RECENT FIGHT.

Q.—Now, I understand you to say that when two men are matched of very different weights, that that is an indication of an intentional hard fighting contest which the police should take into consideration? A.—At times.

Q.—At times; is it not always so? A.—No, not always.

Q.—Well, under what circumstances should it not be so considered? A.—Well, perhaps not in any, except you see fit to put that construction on it.

Q.—You saw fit to put that construction upon the recent fight, didn't you? A.—I certainly did, and you did not assist me, either.

Q.—What assistance were you looking for from me? A.—I wanted to stop it if I could—personally.

Q.—How could I have stopped it? A.—The public could have stopped it.

Q.—Are you calling upon me as the public or as an individual, or in what capacity? A.—Heretofore the public seemed to not want matters of that kind.

Q.—You say I did not help you; what help did you expect from me? A.—You failed to understand that this is the first champion contest that ever took place in this city or vicinity.

Q.—You thought it should have been prevented? A.—I thought it should have been prevented.

Q.—And do you think so still? A.—Well, I don't think so now, because it was a square up and up contest. They worked under the law—didn't violate the law in any way.

Q.—You supposed when it was talked about that it would be worked under the law, didn't you? A.—I thought it might be turned into a prizefight.

Q.—Wasn't it a prizefight? Didn't they fight for a prize? A.—They may have fought for a prize, but did not enter into what you might call a prizefight.

Q.—When people fight each other in that way, is it not a prizefight? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When they fight for a prize? A.—No.

WHAT A PRIZEFIGHT IS.

Q.—What makes it a prizefight, then? A.—When they fight under the London rules, and strike in the clinches or strike in the break-aways.

Q.—Is it not the prize that makes it a prize-fight? A.—No, not necessarily so.

Q.—Now, why did you want me to help you stop that fight? A.—Because it was the first contest of that kind that has ever taken place within this city.

Q.—Now, when this has taken place and you were there, of course you have got to stand for it? A.—I stand for anything that is within the law.

Q.—I know, but you gave it your sanction, your approval? A.—I went there to see that they did not violate the law, and they did not.

Q.—I will ask you again what kind of help you were looking for from me? A.—I thought the public would not want anything of that kind, whether members or otherwise, belonging to the club. Personally, I am opposed to it.

Q.—You are? A.—Officially, I went there to see that the law was complied with, and it was.

Q.—Who spoke to you to get you to change your views and not take any action against them? A.—Nobody whatsoever. Except—(witness paused.)

Q.—Except who? A.—The press and the public seemed to want it, and I wasn't going to interfere except they did violate the law.

Q.—Don't you think that under the law it was incumbent upon you to interfere and prevent a knock-out? A.—You don't know when a knock-out is coming. You cannot prevent it.

Q.—You can tell when a man has reached his limit of endurance, can't you? A.—At times you can, and at times you can't.

STATEMENT BEFORE THE CONTEST.

Q.—Did you say this about that fight, before it occurred: "From certain public statements, expressions about prize rings and boxing matters, and from various sources, it would appear that the two would-be champions, Fitzsimmons and Jeffries, who are down for a sparring contest next Friday, who are going to fight under the guise of the Horton law, are going to have a genuine old-time slugging match or prizefight. If no such slugging match is intended, then these statements are for the sole purpose of gulling and imposing on the public." How could they gull and impose on the public? A.—Through their members, I suppose.

Q.—In what way? A.—You will have to inquire of the members.

Q.—But you state that if no such slugging match is intended, then the statements are for the sole purpose of gulling and imposing on the public. How so? A.—Well, I couldn't exactly tell you that.

Q.—By inducing the public to bet—that is No. 1. Isn't that so? Was not that what you thought of? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Inducing the public to spend their money to go there and see a fight. Was not that what you thought of? A.—Through their members, yes, perhaps.

Q.—Why do you say through their members, perhaps? A.—I don't know of any other way for them to dispose of any tickets, except through their members.

Q.—Their members may sell tickets, of course, to people, for the purpose of gulling and imposing on the public? A.—I have told you personally that I was opposed to that, and I tried to throw as much discredit upon it as I could.

Q.—Yes; you have told us that. You state: "Considering the parties to the contest, their respective weights, 210 pounds and 158 pounds, it is almost a physical impossibility for the two individuals referred to to carry on a lawful contest for points on the coming occasion." A.—I thought so.

Q.—The very nature of things shows it an out-and-out prizefight, and you still think so? A.—Yes.

PUBLIC WAS SATISFIED.

Q.—You state: "I shall be present at the contest as Chief of Police, and personally see to it that the letter and spirit of the law shall be upheld, and that no slugging shall take place, and any person who permits himself to be gulled and imposed upon by thinking that there will be will find himself very much mistaken." Have you heard any considerable number of the general public complaining that they were gulled and imposed upon by that fight? A.—No. I heard the general public complain that I ought not make any such statements as that. It seemed as if they wanted the thing to take place.

Q.—Is that why you withdrew your opposition to it? A.—That is the reason.

Q.—You withdrew your opposition because you thought you were not popular with the public? A.—The public seemed to want it.

Q.—That is it, then? A.—As long as they kept within the law.

Q.—I ask you the question, have you heard of any serious complaints from the public that they did not get what they expected to get when they went there? A.—No; on the contrary, they got all they expected.

Q.—"It will be well for the public to understand that the first heavy blow struck will end the contest." Now, a heavy blow may be struck in a clinch? A.—It may be.

Q.—And heavy blows were struck without clinching? A.—You will have to come in contact with them, Mr. Moss. I couldn't tell whether they were heavy. They were straight blows.

Q.—Did you see heavy blows struck? A.—I think some of them had a little force, but I couldn't tell whether they were heavy or not.

Q.—These blows staggered the man that received them? A.—Occasionally jarred them up a little bit.

Q.—Do you call these heavy blows? A.—At that time I know there was no blows in clinches, no blows in breakaways, and it was a clear, scientific bout, fully within the law.

Q.—You didn't expect two prizefighters to complain of the blows they got from each other? A.—I certainly did not.

Q.—It was for you to find out whether they struck those blows and whether they violated the law of the State? A.—They did not.

DON'T KNOW IT WAS A KNOCKOUT.

Q.—Was there a knockout blow? A.—I couldn't say. There was a man went down to get out of the way.

Q.—He laid on his back unconscious, didn't he? A.—That I couldn't say.

Q.—What can't you say? A.—I don't know whether he was knocked out or not.

Q.—You saw him struck and you saw him put down and you saw him lie on his back and you saw him dragged out by his attendants? A.—I did not. He was placed on a seat and came to right away and shook hands with his antagonist and walked out of the ring himself without any assistance whatsoever.

Q.—Then did you consider your duty to be that of a sort of referee to see that there was fair fighting or not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And interfere if the fighting is foul? A.—I could understand if anything was out of the way.

Q.—Then you would interfere? A.—Then I would interfere.

Q.—You stood as the city in the person of the Chief of Police standing as a referee over a prizefight? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Doesn't it look like it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You didn't enjoy your position there? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Your heart told you to interrupt it, you gave us to understand? A.—If they didn't comply with the law.

Q.—You told us that before you went there your heart prompted you to interrupt it? A.—I felt that way.

Q.—But you yielded to what you considered popular clamor for the fight? A.—I certainly did.

Q.—Now, hear from The Mail and Express of June 7: "The Police Commissioners have each received a bunch of tickets for the bout and have distributed them to their friends." Didn't you receive some tickets? A.—I think I did.

Q.—And distributed them to your friends? A.—I did not; I sent them back.

Q.—Who gave them to you? A.—I don't know; some gentleman.

JEFFRIES, HORTON CHAMPION.

Q.—Do you understand that under the laws of the State of New York a championship fight can take place in the City of New York and State of New York, and that the police have no right to interfere? A.—It was advertised that it was to be a champion fight, and I went there to see whether it was going to be such or not. It was heralded that way.

Q.—Does not Jeffries now claim to be the champion of the world? A.—I believe he does.

Q.—As the result of that fight? A.—As the result of that glove contest.

Q.—As the result of that contest. I will let you have your own expression there of course? A.—There was no fight.

Q.—No fight? Then what is he champion for, a feather contest? A.—Under the law.

Q.—Under the law? Then, when he goes to England he will be the champion of the world under the law? A.—With the gloves there the same as here.

Q.—Champion under the Horton law, is that it? A.—Whatever they call it over there.

Q.—Jeffries will go abroad in the world as the Horton champion here? A.—He is the Horton champion here and champion of that club I presume.

Q.—Then he is simply the champion of that club, is that it? A.—I think he is.

Q.—Is that all he is? A.—Well, I don't know.

Q.—Had Jeffries joined the Lenox Club before he went to the Coney Island Club? A.—I couldn't tell you one of the members, I don't know anything about it.

Q.—Wasn't it because he had not joined the Lenox Club that you wanted to interfere with his fighting at the Coney Island Club? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Sure of that? A.—Positively so.

SIMILAR FIGHTS MAY BE HELD.

Q.—Well, now, as I understand it, the field is wide open for similar contests to the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight, to occur in New York at any time in athletic club buildings? A.—Yes, under similar circumstances, the way that fight was carried on.

Q.—Champions can fight it out just as they did the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight? A.—As long as they comply with the law.

Q.—In any athletic club in the City of New York? A.—As long as they comply with the law.

Q.—As long as they do as Fitzsimmons and Jeffries did in that fight? A.—Complied with the law.

Q.—If they do what Jeffries and Fitzsimmons did in that fight, they may do the same anywhere in this city? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And $70,000 can be taken in for admission fees, or $100,000, as far as you care? A.—The members can regulate that.

Q.—You don't care anything about it? A.—No.

Q.—And the decision of the Supreme Court don't make any difference about that, does it, to you? A.—It might, if I found out the law was being violated in any way.

Q.—Now, let us quote further: "I want you to understand that there are no Tim Sullivans, no Julians, no politicians, connected with my action in regard to the fight. I will be at the ring side myself, and I will judge whether the blows are too hard. If Fitzsimmons knocks down Jeffries, or Jeffries knocks down Fitzsimmons, to the lock-up they will go." Now, did Jeffries knock down Fitzsimmons? A.—Well, that depends.

Q.—Did he? You were there, and you saw, did Jeffries knock down Fitzsimmons? A.—Fitzsimmons certainly went down a couple of times.

FITZSIMMONS FELL DOWN.

Q.—After he was struck by Jeffries? A.—No, he went down without being struck.

Q.—Oh. Fitzsimmons fell down without being struck, is that it? [Laughter.] A.—A couple of times, yes.

Q.—Well, in addition to that couple of times, when Fitzsimmons was so weak, so blind, that he fell down without being struck, think of it! [Laughter.] A.—I wouldn't like to have him hit you after he fell down. [General laughter.]

Q.—Oh, he was vigorous enough to make a pretty hard impression with his fist after he fell down? A.—On a straight blow, yes.

Q.—Well, now, in addition to this couple of times when Fitzsimmons fell down, wasn't he knocked down by Jeffries? A.—Well, in side stepping, in jumping back, a blow might tap him, and he might go down, unexpectedly.

Q.—I am not asking what he might do, I am asking what he did do? A.—I couldn't say whether a blow knocked him down or not.

Q.—Did it look as though it might have knocked him down? A.—It looked as though it might have.

Q.—Well, that is what we call a prima facie case, in law, isn't it? A.—You are a lawyer. I am not. He did not go down in any slugging, or any breakaway, or anything else. He might have went down on a straight blow.

Q.—Now, why didn't you vindicate your previous expressions and your authority and your duty as Chief of Police by promptly arresting Mr. Jeffries, and putting your proof before the court, and let the court decide upon the proof whether he knocked him down or not? A.—That was my personal opinion, but officially I know that the law was not violated.

Q.—Well, if it was your personal opinion that he knocked him down, why didn't you take him before the Judge who had a right to use his personal opinion? A.—Because they were working under a law.

THE WITNESS ADMONISHED.

Mr. Moss—Now, Mr. Devery— The Witness—I have a right to my opinion, the same as you or anybody else, whether official or otherwise. Now, I tell you personally that was my opinion, and that I wanted to throw a damper on that fight, and I wanted the public to come with me and stop it.

Mr. Moss—Mr. Devery— The Witness—Now, you have got this legislative committee here, and they have got the remedy to stop it—

Mr. Moss—Wait a moment. The Witness—By passing the law over again. It was a Republican Legislature that passed the bill, and a Republican Governor signed it.

Mr. Moss—Now, stop.

Mr. Mazet—Mr. Devery, we want to get along properly. The Witness—He is going right ahead with his questions. I want to answer the question fully, and he seems to not want me to do it all the time.

The Chairman—That must be stricken from the record. The Witness—It is in your hands, to change the law now.

The Chairman—I understand that, but you must answer the questions.

Mr. Moss—Now, Mr. Chief, you have heard me read the interpretation of that Horton law, by the Supreme Court, which, if you follow it, will require you to stop every one of these contests. Now, you are talking about the Legislature. I refer you to the law itself, and to the decision of the Supreme Court. And the community will hold you responsible from this point on. You have been notified. Now, if you wanted to put a damper on that fight, why didn't you want to put dampers on the other fights? A.—Because this fight was heralded by all the papers as a champion fight, and they were going to annihilate each other in three or four rounds, and so on. I went there to see that the law was not violated.

HAD TALKED AT RANDOM.

Q.—Now, you have told us that at the fight your private opinion was that Jeffries knocked Fitzsimmons down— A.—That was my official opinion.

Q.—Then if it was your official opinion that Jeffries knocked Fitzsimmons down, why didn't you carry out the private opinion that you had expressed and take him to the lock-up? A.—Because I learned then that they were within the law, complying with the law.

Q.—Then do you mean to say that you talked at random and in the air and without a knowledge of the law in all these private statements you made about that fight to discourage it? A.—I certainly did.

The Chairman—Amateurs do not spar for money, do they? A.—No. They spar for the advancement of scientific matters for young men, the manly art of self-defense.

Mr. Moss—For advancing what scientific matters, do you say? A.—I am talking to Mr. Mazet. He asked me a question.

Q.—What do you mean by scientific matters? A.—Science; self-defense and the manly art, so that anybody who comes on the street and is assaulted in any way, they may be able to handle the party themselves.

Q.—You think New York has got into such a condition since you have been Chief of Police that it is necessary that the young men should learn how to box so as to protect themselves on the street? A.—New York is in a better condition to-day than it was when you were Commissioner of Police.

Q.—We will see about that. You have a robbery book here. A.—Yes.

Q.—And I find by adding up the robberies reported on your robbery book the robberies for 1897 shown in your book amounted to $172,537. Robberies for 1898, summarized from your books, amounted to $203,139. Robberies for five months of 1899 amount to $127,954. So that in the first five months of 1899 we have $127,000 of robberies as against $203,000 for the whole of 1898? A.—You are footing up the totals as to the valuation?

Q.—Yes. A.—There were less robberies under my administration than yours and more results in the return of property.

Q.—Six hundred and ninety-four robberies, aggregating $172,000, reported in 1897; 732 robberies, aggregating $203,000, in the year 1898; 327 robberies from January to June, 1899, aggregating $127,000. A.—There are less robberies under my administration than under yours.

Q.—That is not the question. A.—I am telling you so.

Q.—We are talking about Mr. Jeffries. A.—The records will show that there were less robberies under my administration than there were under yours.

THE CHIEF AT THE FIGHT.

Q.—What is a knockout within the law? A.—Anything that might occur in clinches or breakaways or while on the ground.

Q.—What law are you talking about—the law of the prize ring or the law of the State? A.—I told you they complied with the law of the State, and you asked me how a knockout might occur.

Q.—What law are you talking about. A.—The laws of the State.

Q.—Does the law of the State say anything about hitting in clinches or breakaways? A.—No, but that is where it becomes brutal, or what you might call a fight; otherwise where it is a scientific contest they stand off from each other on taps and points.

Q.—Now, I will read a few items from The Herald about the fight myself— A.—How do you construe that, Mr. Clarke, what a fight is?

Mr. Clarke—Do you want my opinion, Mr. Chief?

The Chairman—I think you had better defer that until Mr. Devery gets off the stand.

Mr. Moss (reading)—"Fitzsimmons went to the floor four times in all, and his face was bathed in his own blood, but the Chief of Police sat there, until his heartbroken seconds carried Fitzsimmons from the ring and brought him back to sensibility." Now, he was insensible when he was carried off? A.—No he wasn't.

Q.—How do you know that; did you bend over him? A.—No, but I sat near the ring and saw him in his corner talking with his seconds.

Q.—Then it goes on: "No police interference. Jeffries closed with him in the second round, and with a half blow and half shove hurled him to the floor. In the third Fitzsimmons was bleeding from the nose. It was clear that the crowd, hungry for hard fighting, was to have its fill. Fitzsimmons hit his man hard and often, but seldom without return." Now, speaking of near the finish: "This was the fiercest round in many ways, and Jeffries had somewhat the better of it," and then it goes on to the beginning of the end, where Fitzsimmons went down. Did you see that? A.—Slipped down; I did.

Q.—Slipped down when he was struck on the jaw and neck with a sledgehammer blow from the new champion? A.—Well, I didn't see those two blows.

Q.—Did you shut your eyes sometimes? A.—No, I didn't.

Q.—All these accounts, then, written by the expert reports of these various papers are fairy stories, in your judgment? A.—I don't know anything about fairy stories; I saw the blows that were struck.

Q.—Then these statements are not true? A.—Well, they have got a way of putting it in the press; the blows as they would appear to the naked eye were scientific blows, and there was nothing brutal about them.

FITZSIMMONS HAD ENOUGH.

Q.—It was a knockout in the end? A.—No, they were done, that was virtually it. [Laughter.]

Q.—What made them done? A.—Fitzsimmons didn't come to time.

Q.—You mean that he could not stand up any longer? A.—An accident, he went down. [Laughter.]

Q.—You had better tell Fitzsimmons that and arrange for another exhibition in the Lenox Club? A.—I ain't making matches, Mr. Moss.

Q.—"Fitzsimmons rolled over on his back. His arms shot out and he laid with palms upward. He was senseless. There was a moment's pause, and then his seconds lifted him as one dead and bore him apparently lifeless to his corner. The King was dead; the pitcher had gone once too often to the pump." Did you see that? A.—I think he wanted to stay there ten seconds so that he wouldn't be hit again by the axe.

Q.—You think he was willing to lie there and be counted out rather than to be hit with that axe again? A.—I think he didn't wish to go any further.

Q.—You didn't make any arrests? A.—The law was not violated.

Q.—Did you think the fight was a fake? A.—I thought it was a good sparring contest within the law.

Q.—Within the law. Now, these two or three words are about this. Here is what John Kelly says. Do you know John Kelly, John Kelly? A.—Who is he, Mr. Moss?

Q.—You don't know John Kelly? A.—There are several John Kellys. [Laughter.]

Q.—I mean the expert on sporting matters? A.—I have seen him.

Q.—Oh, you have seen him, of course. Now, John Kelly, over his own signature, said: "A faster (speaking of Jeffries)—a faster and more scientific big man I have never seen. He hit like a battering ram." A.—I tell you they put all those kind of phrases in the paper.

Q.—This is John Kelly, the big John Kelly, whom you have seen. Did you see any of those battering-ram blows? A.—I did not. [Laughter, in which the witness joined.]

WHAT MR. YORK SAID.

Mr. Mazet—Has there been any conversation between you and any one of the Commissioners with regard to this fight? A.—I don't think there has. The President—I don't know if he did. I have a recollection of something said about it. What it was, I couldn't say.

Q.—Did you receive any instructions from the President of the board with regard to the fight? A.—No; they licensed the club, that was all.

Q.—No, I ask you whether you received any instructions? A.—I did not.

Q.—From the President of the board? A.—I did not.

Q.—What was the purport of your conference? A.—I think I said something touching on that statement. I don't just rem

PURSUING THE FILIPINOS

American Troops Advance on Imus and the Rebels Retire.

INSURGENT ARMY SCATTERED

Its Losses Estimated by Gen. Otis at One-third of the Total Force of Over Four Thousand.

MANILA, June 15.—The Fourth Regular Infantry and the Wyoming regiment have been added to Gen. Lawton's command, and to-day they were towed across the bay in cascoes to Las Pinas, preparatory to moving on Imus, five miles inland, where the rebels were reported to have an arsenal and a large quantity of supplies.

Capt. Cable of Gen. Wheaton's staff, with three companies of the Twenty-first Regiment, reconnoitered in the direction of Imus. The rebels, who were apparently expecting an attack, retired, leaving behind them twenty Spanish prisoners, who joined the Americans. The rebels have probably gone to the mountains along the lake.

According to native stories the rebels carried 100 dead and 300 wounded through Bacoor after the recent battle. The natives are now flooding into Bacoor, and it is probable there are many soldiers in plain clothes among them. The whole section is practically without food, and Major Gen. Otis has ordered the destribution of rice and beef to the inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Gen. Otis cabled to-day the following:

Manila, June 15.

Adjutant General Washington:

Success of Lawton's troops in Cavite Province greater than reported yesterday. Enemy, numbering over 4,000, lost in killed, wounded, and captured more than one-third. Remainder, much scattered, have retreated south to Imus, their arsenal. Of five pieces of artillery, three captured.

Navy aided greatly on shore of bay, landing forces occasionally. Inhabitants in that country rejoice at deliverance, and welcome with enthusiastic demonstrations arrival of our troops.

Prominent Filipino, friendly to Americans, assassinated at Cebu. Inhabitants of that locality urgently requested American protection in stronger force. Have sent battalion Tennessee and two guns from Iloilo, which insures peace. Hughes now in charge of affairs in that section.

OTIS.

War Department officials feel greatly encouraged over the dispatch from Gen. Otis, and think that the heavy fighting will soon be over. Information has been received indicating that the source of supply of ammunition and arms for the Filipinos has been located, and that this supply will now be cut off, which, it is said, will result in disaster to the Filipino Army.

OTIS'S ARMY AND HOME GUARD.

Plan to Re-enlist Volunteers in the Philippines—17,000 Men Left for Service Here.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin said to-day that the President had been in almost daily consultation with Gen. Otis to learn his needs in the matter of reinforcements. Word was received from Gen. Otis to-day that he was about to enlist volunteers who are entitled to muster out, and that he expected to obtain between 4,000 and 5,000 men who had seen a year's service in the Philippines, and who would accept their travel pay and consent to be mustered into three regiments of veterans of a provisional army, to serve as part of the volunteer force provided for by the Hull Army act. These troops, said Gen. Corbin, would be officered by men who had served meritoriously as officers or in the ranks, and some of the officers might be taken from the regular regiments now in the Philippines.

In many ways the assurance that so many volunteers can be had without sending to the United States for them is regarded with satisfaction. It is considered an excellent indication of good spirit in the army. It is pointed out that if the men were under the impression entertained here by some critics of the campaign, that the army had been suffering defeat, it would be very difficult to induce anybody to re-enlist. It is thought that not even the prospect of receiving about $400 travel pay, which is promised the re-enlisting men as bounty, would induce defeated men to fight an enemy that had demoralized them.

"The President," said Gen. Corbin, "has told Gen. Otis over and over again that he should have all the men he thought he needed. He has said that he did not need more than 30,000. Now he will have something more than that, and the ranks will be kept full by sending forward recruits as fast as they are put into shape for joining their commands. The Administration is bound to let the commanding officer judge of his own needs. We have not been giving up all that we obtained at the north of Manila. There is a notion about that we have done so, but Wheaton is holding on to Malolos, and the country between Manila and that city is under control.

"The suggestion has been made, perhaps by some who do not understand matters as well as Gen. Otis, that he ought to have a very large army out there. Perhaps not. Things are not altogether favorable for the maintenance of a larger army than we now have in the field, because it would be much more difficult to maintain an army of 40,000 men in the Philippines than an army of 30,000. All the provisions for the army must be taken there. After they are there they must be transported long distances to reach the men who need them. There are not many railroads, and the lines must be guarded constantly. It has been the judgment of Gen. Otis that 30,000 men is all he can conveniently manage with his present facilities for feeding, clothing, and sheltering an army.

"Otis has been well taken care of. About the latest dispatch the President sent to him was one asking, 'Is there anything you want?' The only response was a request for some garments for the soldiers. If he had been painfully in need of a larger force he would have made an urgent request for the men he needed. If the President was convinced that immediate reinforcement of Otis was necessary he would send him the men, and he would not hesitate to call for volunteers if he believed the force could not be obtained in any other way."

In this connection Adj't. Gen. Corbin also talked about the condition of the forces of the United States at home. "The reports about the diminished home force," said Gen. Corbin, "for some reason have been greatly exaggerated. It is true that the War Department has not at its command in the United States the 25,000 men allowed in ordinary times to protect the country from disorder. But there are 17,000 men on service at home or very near home.

"The President has been as anxious about the proper distribution of the army as anybody can be. In cutting down the regular army on duty at home he has not overlooked the fact that 17,000 is not as large a force as has been estimated as necessary for peace purposes, but in sending regiment after regiment to the Philippines he has borne in mind that the regular army would be sustained if emergency arose by the organized militia, which is sufficiently equipped for emergency service at home, while it might not be prepared to go abroad ready to render satisfactory service without long seasoning."

Although Gen. Corbin did not say so, it is known that the President would now feel much more comfortable if he could send half of the 17,000 men, principally artillery and cavalry, still remaining in the United States to the Philippines. And if neither the President nor Gen. Corbin will admit it, there are officers of the army who know that if the President and the Adjutant General had urged the passage of an Army bill free from politics and political opportunities, a bill might have been passed that would have given not 65,000 but 100,000 regulars until 1901. The provision for 35,000 volunteers seems now to have been adopted not to ease the President's task, but to afford members of the two houses of Congress the chance to get a new batch of incompetents appointed to places they are unfit to occupy.

For weeks the President has been seeking ways to avoid calling out volunteers. There is no doubt that they could be obtained. One trouble would be to make such an apportionment of the number as would satisfy the States. Then, some officers are not at all convinced that the War Department is a whit better prepared to "shape up" volunteers in 1899 than it was in 1898. It is only a very few weeks ago that a staff officer, who was formerly in the line, expressed a willingness to surrender his advanced position and go back to the line because he was disgusted. "From my observation," he said, "the army is not a bit better prepared now to make another Santiago campaign than it was in June last. If the emergency should arise, all the blunders noted then might be expected to be repeated now."

Only a very great necessity will constrain the President to call for volunteers. According to the War Department authorities, that necessity does not appear likely to arise now. Gen. Corbin thinks that the worst part of the campaign in the Philippines is over, while the necessity for large forces in Cuba and Puerto Rico is growing less every day.

GEN. LUNA PERHAPS STILL ALIVE.

The Stories of His Assassination Doubted at Manila.

MANILA, June 15.—Many people still refuse to credit the stories of the assassination of Gen. Luna by the guard at Aguinaldo's headquarters, though the reports to that effect are most circumstantial and from good sources. Rumors of assassinations and disasters from the rebel camp are so frequently printed in the local papers that they have come to be regarded with indifference. The latest is that the Governor of Cebu has been killed by natives because of his friendship for the Americans.

A prominent commercial man with exceptional means of learning of the Filipinos' movements claims to know that Gen. Luna is still alive, adding that if he is dead and if his death occurred a month ago people would have expected a collapse of the revolution to follow.

PEACE OVERTURES A RUSE ?

Feeling at Manila that the Rebels Sought Only to Gain Time.

MANILA, June 15.—The failure of the Filipinos to follow up the peace negotiations strengthens the impression that their overtures were merely to gain time and in order to lure the Americans to show their hands.

The Independencia, a revolutionary organ, of May 20, a copy of which has just been obtained, prints an interview with Gen. Luna, showing the arguments he used to keep up the spirits of his followers. He represents the Filipino cause as prospering, "because the Americans have gained only a hundredth part of Luzon by hard fighting," and says the women and children tilling the fields within the American lines give the proceeds of their work to support the Filipino Army. He is said to have remarked further:

"More Americans will be killed by ambuscades, surprises, and disease than in battles. I detest war, but we cannot accept peace at any price but independence. The Americans suffered for their own independence, and in their hearts they appreciate why we resist them."

RETURN OF SPANISH PRISONERS.

A Commission to Visit Aguinaldo—Ceballos & Co.'s Bills Unpaid.

MADRID, June 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Gen. Polavieja announced that the Spanish commission at Manila had gone to confer with Aguinaldo regarding the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—A representative of Ceballos & Co., the firm which contracted to carry home the Spanish prisoners from the Philippines, had a consultation with Quartermaster General Ludington to-day relative to payment for that service. Claims embracing about a million and a half dollars are involved. There have been taken home to Spain about 10,000 men, and others are yet to be sent from Manila as soon as their release is procured from the Filipinos. No money has been paid, owing to a failure to adjust accounts, the bills of Ceballos & Co. not agreeing with the cable advices of the War Department. An effort will be made to have more definite information sent from Manila.

Medals for Manila Bay Fighters.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Navy Department to-day received the 1,700 bronze medals authorized by Congress for the officers and men who participated in the battle of Manila Bay. The Bureau of Navigation will see to the distribution of the medals, those for the officers and men of the Olympia and Raleigh being given to them in this country, while those for the crews of the ships still at Manila will be forwarded. The medals are handsome products of the jeweler's art, one face showing a bas-relief of Admiral Dewey, while the reverse shows the idealized head of the American sailor.

Admiral Watson Assumes Command.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Admiral Watson has arrived at Hongkong and has taken command of the Asiatic Squadron, relieving Capt. Barker of the Oregon, who has been in charge since Admiral Dewey sailed from Manila. Capt. Barker will return to the United States on a mail steamer, and probably will be placed on leave, and then on waiting orders, having seen much arduous service for the last four years in command of the Oregon and as a member of the War Board.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Bisbee Promoted.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—By the retirement of Col. Smith of the Thirteenth Infantry, Lieut. Col. W. H. Bisbee, First Infantry, becomes Colonel. The latter is now with his regiment in Cuba. He had recently obtained a long leave of absence, but today he cabled a relinquishment of his leave and said he would join his new command at Manila by the next transport leaving San Francisco.

Mayor Signs Dewey Appropriation.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday affixed his official signature to the resolution calling for the appropriation of $150,000 for the reception to Admiral Dewey.

NO NEW CABLE TO CUBA.

Attorney General Griggs Says the Commercial Company Cannot Enter.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Attorney General Griggs recently received by reference from the Secretary of War a letter from Mr. Mackay, President of the Commercial Cable Company of Cuba asking for a reconsideration of the order made by the War Department to Gen. Brooke on May 27, 1899, directing him to prevent the landing by the Commercial Cable Company of Cuba of a proposed cable in Cuba to connect that island with the United States. The Secretary requested an opinion as to the power of the War Department in the premises.

In the course of his reply the Attorney General refers to his former opinion and says:

"Among other things, I said in that communication that the opinion of this department is and has been that the grounding of a cable upon the soil of the United States with the intention of connecting our territory with foreign territory by that means is a matter which is under the sovereign control of this Government, such control to be exercised by Congress, but in the absence of Congressional action, to be regulated and controlled by the Executive Department of the Government."

Discussing the claim of Mr. Mackay that the Western Union Telegraph Company has a monopoly of the business between this country and Cuba through a franchise gained fraudulently from Spain, Attorney General Griggs says this is a case that cannot be tried and disposed of in this way. He says if Spain granted exclusive rights to the Western Union, it would be manifestly unfair for this country to break up the agreement with Spain.

CLEANING HAVANA'S HARBOR.

Army and Navy Authorities Are Rapidly Removing Refuse.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The army and navy medical authorities are gratified at the sanitary work which is being accomplished in Havana Harbor, as it is said this promises to rid the locality of one of the chief causes of contagious fevers.

A Havana newspaper received at the Navy Department to-day gives the extent of the pollution of the harbor. It states that when the American occupation began last January several acres in the harbor were literally covered with the heads and entrails of butchered animals, coming down from a creek where slaughtering is done. This mass lay putrifying in the sun, sending forth sickly odors. Buzzards gathered by the thousands and covered the bank as thickly as fowls in a well-regulated poultry yard. The refuse from a number of candle and soap factories also was thrown into the creek and found its way into the harbor.

This mass of putrifaction the engineer department of the army is clearing away as quickly as possible, although the task is surrounded with added difficulty from the disfavor with which the dock people view this unusual move toward sanitation.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co. To-Day, and until Noon To-Morrow (Saturday.)

SALE OF LADIES' SAILOR HATS,
95c., $1.10, $1.90
Formerly $1.25, $1.45, $3.75

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

PAYMENT OF CUBAN TROOPS.

Trouble Averted by Extending the Time at Guanajay—Gen. Gomez Favors a Liberal Policy.

HAVANA, June 15.—Lieut. Col. William H. Bisbee of the First Infantry arrived here this morning from Guanajay, Province of Pinar del Rio, where he had been paying the Cuban troops, to obtain more funds and to confer with Gov. Gen. Brooke regarding additional pay days there. With Gen. Brooke's approval, the payment of troops will be continued four days more at Guanajay. Three hundred and fifty men have been paid there and 500 remain unpaid. Advices from that point say that at noon today the Cubans waited upon the Alcalde in a body and demanded a return of the arms delivered to him. In order to prevent trouble he began the return, and this operation was in progress when a dispatch was received from Gen. Brooke announcing that the work of payment would be continued to-morrow. This was read to the crowd, which soon dispersed, the men in some instances redelivering the arms to the Alcalde. A short time afterward another dispatch was received there ordering the issue of rations to all Cuban soldiers who were awaiting payment, and the commissary has been engaged in this duty all the afternoon.

Five hundred Cubans, with rifles in their hands, arrived here to-day from the country, under the impression that payment was about to begin again in Havana. One hundred of them marched to Gen. Brooke's headquarters at El Vedado, where Major Kennon of the Governor General's staff informed the leader that payment would be resumed as soon as Lieut. Col. Randall returned. He advised them, however, to turn their arms over to the civil authorities, who would give receipts for them. He also promised that rations would be issued to all until the payments were made. They were apparently satisfied and retired.

Capt. Page of the Governor General's staff called to-day upon Gen. Maximo Gomez to get his ideas regarding the adjustment of the muster rolls, so as to allow payments to men whose names do not appear in the lists, although they are undoubtedly deserving of a share. There is a great deal of discontent among men whom Gen. Gomez personally knows, and can vouch for as having served long and bravely. Gen. Gomez, it is understood, suggests that all names appearing in the list should be honored, even if their owners do not have weapons, and that all who have weapons should be paid whether or not named in the lists.

Reorganizing Cuban Civil Bodies.

HAVANA, June 15.—Gen. Rius Rivera, Civil Governor of Havana, continues his tour of the province, reorganizing the civil bodies. In corporations where there are two candidates for the Mayoralty he holds elections, which thus far have proved orderly and been carried through with dispatch. Where there is only one candidate Gen. Rivera appoints him. This course gives universal satisfaction, and the energy and good sense displayed by the Civil Governor have been everywhere recognized and applauded. His reception has been enthusiastic.

Sampson's Ships Sail for Boston.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 15.—The flagship New York and battleships Indiana, Massachusetts, and Texas, Rear Admiral Sampson commanding, sailed this forenoon for Boston, where they are to take part in the Bunker Hill Day celebration, June 17.

The vessels departed in the midst of a dense fog. The squadron has been here two weeks, and during that time many entertainments have been given in honor of the visitors. The ships will make the run up the coast slowly, and, it is thought, will arrive in Boston Harbor Friday afternoon.

Deserters Escape from Prison.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 15.—During last night two general court-martial prisoners, one serving one year's sentence for desertion and the other being held for court-martial on the same charge, escaped from the prison at Fort Adams, and to-night the police of this city and mounted troopers are searching the city and the island for the fugitives. This is the second time this year that prisoners have escaped from this prison, which will soon be replaced by a more modern one.

Telescope to Locate Powder Flash.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 15.—Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden of the Western University of Pennsylvania has invented a telescope that will lessen the efficacy of smokeless powder in warfare by locating the flash when the powder is discharged. The War Department has taken the matter up, and a test of the telescope will shortly be made before an examining board at Washington.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Standish has sailed from Norfolk for Annapolis.

The Hercules has arrived at Jacksonville.

The Charleston has sailed from Hongkong for Nagasaki.

The Concord has arrived at Hongkong.

The Gwin has sailed from Brooklyn for Newport.

The Zafiro has sailed from Hongkong for Manila.

The Prairie has arrived at Baltimore to take the Maryland Naval Militia to sea.

The Detroit has been ordered to the New York Navy Yard for repairs.

Mariners' Family Asylum Celebrates.

The forty-sixth anniversary of the Mariners' Family Asylum, at Clifton, S. I., was celebrated yesterday afternoon. Capt. Trask, ex-Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor, presided. Addresses were made by Dr. W. W. Fraser of Newark, N. J.; Sydney F. Rawson of the Board of Council, and Mrs. Willard C. Brown. Reports were read by Mrs. Capt. Stephen Whitman, Secretary, and Miss C. Johnston, Treasurer. A musical entertainment was held in the evening.

The Germanic Again in Port.

The White Star steamer Germanic, from Liverpool, arrived at this port late yesterday afternoon. This is the first trip the vessel has made since she sank alongside her pier on the North River last Winter from the weight of snow and ice piled upon her. The vessel made an unusually slow trip, and anchored for the night at Quarantine. Among her passengers was J. Pierpont Morgan, who is returning from a visit to the Southwest. Mr Morgan was taken on board his yacht at Quarantine.

FAITH CURIST'S APPEAL LOST.

Mrs. Mary Muller Must Serve Her Five Months' Sentence.

Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Brooklyn, yesterday denied the motion of Lawyer Robert H. Elder for a certificate of reasonable doubt, to act as a stay of execution of the sentencing by the Court of Special Sessions of Mrs. Mary Muller of 312 East Twelfth Street, Manhattan, the alleged faith curist, who treated twelve-year-old Dora Krantz. Mrs. Muller was sentenced to five months' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Mr. Elder's argument for a stay was based on the technical ground that proof had not been adduced by the prosecution that the defendant was not registered as a medical practitioner in New York County. He contended that the authorities had ignored whatever professional status Mrs. Muller had enjoyed in the resident county. The sentence will, it is said, be appealed from.

BESSEMER PIG IS SCARCE.

Barely 25,000 Tons Left—Steel Plants Short of Material.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 15.—The Bessemer Pig Iron Association has sold its entire product of pig iron for the year, says the agent of the association. Scarcely 25,000 tons of bessemer pig can be picked up in this country. This will cause prices to soar on the remaining tonnage in the hands of brokers.

All the big steel combinations are short of stock and cannot secure a supply of metal. The last lot sold was bought by the American Steel and Wire Company at $18 in the valleys. It comprised 20,000 tons. Foundry irons are scarce, and the highest prices are being asked and secured. The American Manufacturer of this city predicts that there will be a lull for the next few months, and that prices will be the highest in the history of the steel trade when the Fall boom opens. This advance will be carried into next year.

CARE OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

County Superintendents Discuss Methods in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 15.—The twenty-ninth annual State convention of the County Superintendents of the Poor of New York State opened this morning at Vassar Institute. There was a full attendance of delegates, including A. Simis, Commissioner of Public Charities in Brooklyn; Superintendent Henry Esser of Westchester; Robert W. Hebhard, Secretary of the State Board of Charities; Prof. Herbert E. Mills of Vassar College, Trustee of the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson; Frederick Almy, Secretary of the Organization Society of Buffalo, and other well-known men. Superintendent J. W. Ives of Wyoming, President of the organization, presided. Mayor Isaac W. Sherrill welcomed the delegates, and extended to them the freedom of the city. Papers were read by Superintendent L. L. Long of Erie, on "How Best to Deal With Orphans and Destitute Children," and by Commissioner Simis on "The Care of Destitute Children." The convention will remain in session until Saturday.

Death of Jeremiah Hayes.

Jeremiah Hayes, a member of Tammany Hall and prominent politically in the Fourth Assembly District, died on Wednesday night at his home, 294 Madison Street, after a long illness, from diabetes.

At the time of his death Mr. Hayes was the clerk of the Fifth District Municipal Court. For many years he had been an active participant in the political affairs of the Fourth District, which he represented in the Assembly in the sessions of 1888 and 1889. Following his last term at Albany he was appointed clerk of the Essex Market Police Court, and in 1895 he succeeded Dr. Duane, the brother-in-law of Justice John Henry McCarthy, as clerk in the Fifth District Court. For several years prior to his election to the Assembly Mr. Hayes was in the liquor business at Cherry and Scammel Streets, his partner being the late Charles Reilly, who later became Commissioner of Jurors. Since his illness Mr. Hayes's duties have been performed by John F. Delaney, one of the secretaries of Tammany Hall, who probably will be appointed to the vacancy.

Bank Cashier Held for Embezzlement.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 15.—The Grand Jury in the Federal Court here to-day returned a true bill against W. J. Cocke, State Senator from Buncombe, charging him with embezzlement and misappropriation of funds of the National Bank of Asheville while cashier of that institution. The amount alleged to have been abstracted is about $18,000. Cocke was arrested in Asheville to-day and gave bond in the sum of $15,000. In a statement published this afternoon in The Asheville Citizen Cocke denied that he owes the bank a dollar. The case will probably be tried at the November term of the Federal Court, which convenes in Asheville.

At the Camp in Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 15.—The Second Battalion of the Twenty-third Regiment, which started out yesterday for the practice march in the country, broke camp at Crofts this morning and proceeded to Oscawanna Lake. Several men suffered considerably from the heat during the march, but they picked up after reaching camp. The battalion will return to camp to-morrow. The morning drill of the battery was omitted to-day on account of the heat, but the First Battalion of the Twenty-third drilled as usual.

New Library Building for Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., June 15.—A free public library building is to be erected here as a memorial to Dr. Joseph William Stickler, who died suddenly a few weeks ago. The building will be erected at the expense of Dr. Stickler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Whipple Stickler. The building, which is to be a fireproof structure, will probably be erected somewhere on Main Street, in the neighborhood of the recently dedicated Soldiers and Sailors' Monument. The library has been housed for a number of years in the building at Main Street and Essex Avenue, but the structure is not adapted to the requirements of a public library.

Smallpox on the H. H. Meier.

The North German Lloyd steamer H. H. Meier, which arrived yesterday morning from Bremen was detained at Quarantine owing to a case of smallpox in the steerage. There are 66 cabin and 1,666 steerage passengers on board of the steamer. All who have been in contact with the patient will be sent to Hoffman Island for observation.

WALTHAM WATCHES

The best and most reliable timekeepers made in this country or in any other.

The "Riverside" (trade-mark) movement is jeweled throughout with rubies and sapphires.

For sale by all jewelers.

PUBLISHING COMPANIES SOLD.

The Phelps and Orange Judd Concerns Bought by Syndicate.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 15.—George S. Graves to-day sold his interests in the Phelps Publishing Company of this city and Chicago and the Orange Judd Company of New York, Chicago, and this city, to Herbert Myrick and associates. The two companies are publishers of The Springfield Homstead, a local semi-weekly; The Farm and Home, a National semi-monthly with a Western edition published in Chicago; The American Agriculturist, a weekly; The Orange Judd Farmer, a weekly, and The New England Homestead, the three latter having nearly 200,000 subscribers. The companies also publish agricultural books.

No change in the personnel or management of the two companies is involved in the transaction except that Frederick Harris of the Third National Bank of this city becomes Treasurer of the Orange Judd Company and H. H. Bowman of the Springfield National Bank Treasurer of the Phelps Company, and the introduction of W. G. McIntyre of this city, Tilly Haynes of Boston, and Howard Mansfield of Brooklyn into the directorate of the concerns.

Relenting Husband Killed by Wife.

PORT CLINTON, Ohio, June 15.—Fred Schatz was killed by his wife at Rocky Ridge, near here, to-day. The couple were married two years ago, but had lived apart since last December. To-day Schatz went to call on his wife to effect a reconciliation. He entered the house and went up stairs where his wife was. As he entered the room she struck him with a club, and he fell to the floor. Mrs. Schatz then dragged her husband down stairs. He died in fifteen minutes. The woman was brought here and jailed this afternoon.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—John Ross, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

EMPIRE—E. M. Hooper, Wilmington, Del.; G. H. Currier, Chicago; Dr. Thomas F. Joyce, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator J. B. Foraker, Ohio; Capt. J. B. Foraker, Jr., United States Army; Felipe Pelner, Havana; Dr. G. T. McCullough, Missoula, Mon.; Gen. George S. Batchellor, Cairo, Egypt.

HOFFMAN—James Sinclair, Edenburg; F. H. Paine, Chicago.

HOLLAND—G. W. Peltier, Paris; Benjamin Kimball, Boston.

IMPERIAL—Gen. A. Gordon, Minneapolis; Lyman D. Bothwell, Cleveland; Mark Packard, Buffalo; W. G. Titcomb, Providence.

MANHATTAN—A. L. Conger, United States Army; Arthur Rowland, London.

MURRAY—HILL—G. T. Summerlin, United States Army; James Duff, England.

NETHERLAND—E. P. Ripley, President Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad; Albert de Groussilliers, Berlin.

PARK AVENUE—Washington Choate, Greenwich, Conn.; J. M. Scarborough, Austin, Texas.

SAVOY—S. B. de Mier, Mexico.

ST. CLOUD—George William Boyd, Atlanta; Eugene Del Mar, Los Angeles.

WALDORF—Lieut. Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts; Count Meran, Austria; Count Cassini, Washington; Monsca Paoly, Korea; T. C. Stevens, Washington; M. Grote, Hongkong; Count W. Staezywaki; J. H. de Jonge, British Guiana.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Bush & Bull, Easton, Penn.; S. R. Bush, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Callender, McAslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Reid, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, notions and fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; S. Oliver, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. W. Copp, linens; 2 Walker Street.

Epstein, J. & S. Brother, Savannah, Ga.; S. J. Epstein, notions; 370 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. G. Liscomb, furs; 104 Church Street.

Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. H. Lowe, fancy goods and laces; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Howland Dry Goods Company, The, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. Elliott, bicycles; 52 Franklin Street.

"Hub, The," Baltimore, Md.; S. Schleisner, clothing; Hotel Nonderland.

Malley, E., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. Murray, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hunter, hosiery; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Mendel, H. L., Tyler, Texas; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

McConnell, S. E., & Co., Gainesville, Ga.; S. E. McConnell, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Sweeney, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Ross, Hunaress & Co., Rutland, Vt.; C. G. Ross, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. Angrove, buttons; 454 Broome Street.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Clarke, upholstery goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Stephens, E. R., Troy, N. Y.; piece goods; Sinclair House.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

7:15 A. M.—157 Second Street; Herman Koerner; damage trifling.

11 A. M.—167 Lewis Street; Edward Goett; damage, $—.

11:30 A. M.—101 Essex Street; Solomon Wallis; damage trifling.

1 P. M.—1,992 Third Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

1:15 P. M.—836 Amsterdam Avenue; Margaret Walters; damage, $15.

2:30 P. M.—Pearl and Elm Streets; owner unknown; damage slight.

3:30 P. M.—304 East Thirty-eighth Street; James O'Keefe; damage trifling.

4:40 P. M.—445 West Broadway; Samuel Parslow; damage, $50.

4:50 P. M.—Spuyten Duyvil Road; James Finnigan; damage slight.

6:25 P. M.—257 Sixth Avenue; B. Crowe; damage, $25.

7:30 P. M.—483 Brooke Avenue; Alexander Silverman; damage, $10.

7:35 P. M.—235 East Forty-seventh Street; Jacob Korseberg; no damage.

9:20 P. M.—84 Market Slip; Michael Cornisky; damage trifling.

9:50 P. M.—304 East Fourteenth Street; Mary Williamson; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., June 15.—The kindling wood factory at Castorland, owned by the Standard Wood Company of New York, was burned this afternoon. Loss, $25,000.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain and cooler; brisk northwesterly winds.

The storm central Wednesday night in the upper lake region has moved to the middle St. Lawrence Valley, increasing in intensity, and has caused thunderstorms and rain from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. A second storm, which appears to be developing in New Mexico, has caused rain in the Gulf States. An area of high pressure has developed over Minnesota, and northwesterly winds have caused a fall in temperature from the Middle Mississippi Valley to the Middle and North Atlantic Coast. The pressure is also high off the North Pacific Coast. Thunderstorms and rain may be expected Friday in New England and Eastern New York, showers in the West Gulf States, and generally fair weather elsewhere. It will grow cooler in the Atlantic States, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys. Variable winds, becoming northwesterly, may be expected on the North Atlantic Coast and light west to northwest winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	—TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	72	72	79
6 A. M.	70	73	81
9 A. M.	72	82	88
12 M.	72	87	91
3 P. M.	75	80	91
6 P. M.	72	72	80
9 P. M.	67	75	78
12 P. M.	63	74	77

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	83½
Weather Bureau	80
Corresponding date 1898	71
Corresponding date for last twenty years	68

The maximum temperature yesterday was 87 degrees at noon, and the minimum 72 degrees at 6 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 76 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 86 percent.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	4:28	Sun sets	7:32	Moon sets	....

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	12:19	Gov. Isl'd	12:33	H. Gate	2:2)
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	1:16	Gov. Isl'd	1:36	H. Gate	3:32

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 16.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Colorado,	Brunswick	3:00 P. M.
Comanche,	Charleston	3:00 P. M.
Talisman,	Barbados	2:00 P. M.
Tjomo,	Martinique	2:00 P. M. 4:00 P. M.

KNABE PIANOS.

An Exceptional Opportunity Sale

We require more floor space for our showrooms. We thought we had a superabundance of it on the main floor of our new warerooms, but we did not anticipate such business as has come to us since March 1st.

Now we must convert the basement of our building into an auxiliary showroom. The contract has been let and within a few days the workmen and decorators will commence to transform the room into a salesroom of rare convenience and beauty.

But What Are We to Do

with the multitude of pianos of all kinds and makes now stored in this basement? If you don't know you can readily imagine what it means to move out and then bring back a hundred or more pianos. This is where the

Exceptional Opportunity Sale Comes in.

We have decided, in order to make this change possible to sell all of our slightly used pianos (shopworn, principally,) and pianos of other makes at a very considerable discount. This is a genuine opportunity, which will be yours for the next fifteen days. If you want a piano of any kind or description for your town or country home, this sale will prove in all verity

"An Exceptional Opportunity."

To-day Will Be YOUR Opportunity.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

154 Fifth Ave., Corner 20th St.

Used with Ease and Safety on STEAMER, TRAIN or in CAMP.

CURLEY'S EASY SHAVING

SAFETY RAZOR

makes shaving a pleasure as it removes the danger of cutting yourself. It is not a hoe—or scraper. It shaves easily and safely.

OUR OFFER—"Any purchaser of our SAFETY RAZOR who cannot shave himself satisfactorily after five or six trials can have his MONEY REFUNDED by returning the razor." Illustrated CATALOGUE No. 3, containing "INSTRUCTIONS ON SHAVING," Mailed Free. The largest assortment in the world of all that is best in CUTLERY.

J. CURLEY & BROTHER, (NOTE ADDRESS) 6 Warren St., N. Y.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trador, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Chalmette, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	9:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas	.....	.....
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Horatio, Para	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Palatia, Hamburg	.....	10:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, Puerto Rico	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silliro, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, JUNE 18.

Finance, Colon	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 19 and up to June 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands,

The Wanamaker Store.

Wanamaker Shoe Talk

WHEN the Wanamaker Store begins to talk shoes it finds listeners enough. True of most of its subjects, but notably and astonishingly true of the shoe subject, especially during the past few weeks.

The Fifth Floor Shoe Sale, still under full steam, has been the most remarkable movement of its kind we have ever known or heard about. We have given daily news of its progress and features, almost to the exclusion of the regular shoe store on the first floor. Consequently it may surprise you to know that even with this tremendous competition under our own roof, and with scarcely a word of newspaper talk, *the regular, first floor shoe store has done the largest June business in our history.*

The reasons for this are simple and indisputable, and they are these:—

Shoes a Little Better Prices a Little Lower
Assortments a Little Larger

than you can find anywhere else.

Now, these are facts;—if they were not facts they wouldn't produce the result mentioned. If these are new facts to you, you ought to be glad to know them. Knowing them, you will probably profit by them. And there'll be another reader henceforth for all the shoe-news we can print.

Specific examples are given below, chosen with some regard to the prevailing demand for out-of-door and general summer-time foot-wear.

Women's Oxfords, at $2

Kidskin tan and black, turned soles and neat heels; a dozen shapes to chose from.
Bicycle Oxfords, tan calfskin, $2.50.
White canvas Oxfords, $1.75.
Black and tan welted Oxfords, $3.
Black tennis Oxfords, welted, $2.
Gymnasium shoes, 90c. to $1.50.
Tan calf golf boots, $5.
Black and tan cycle boots, $2.25 to $4.

Men's Oxfords, at $3

Tan and black calfskin and patent leather; welted soles; proper weight and shapes.
Tan calfskin, laced shoes, $3.90.
White canvas, laced or Oxford, $3.
Tan golf shoes, high and low, $6.
Fishing and shooting boots, $7 and $8.
Bicycle bals and Oxfords, $2.50 to $3.
Bowling and yachting shoes, 75c. to $4.

Selling of Summer-Dress Fabrics

There were 33,000 yards yesterday morning, but if the dainty heaps had been of snow itself they could scarcely have melted away faster,—and how long would snow have lasted yesterday?

Not much left of the quantities, but the assortment is still good in what remains. Real cheapness in real choiceness. Read:—

Pretty Printed Cottons, 8c. Yd.
Batistes, Organdie Rayes and Organdie Carreaux. Made to sell at 10c., 12½c. and 15c. yd.

Batistes and Madrases, 15c. Yd.
Solid colors, light blue, cadet blue, navy blue, pink, cardinal and black. Made to sell at 25c. yd.

Cheviots—English Galateas and Scotch Plaids, 18c. Yd.
Made to sell at 30c. and 35c.

Irish Linen Homespuns, 12½c. Yd.
Natural linen color; good for outing skirts; the 20c. quality,

Main aisle, Broadway.

Success in Women's Summer Gloves

We have a small lot of four-button suede white lisle thread gloves that meet those conflicting requirements of coolness and good appearance so hard to unite in a glove. A special lot at

25c. a Pair

Timely and worthy companions to these are the Jersey Taffeta Gloves, in tans, grays, white or black, at 25c. a pair.

A higher quality, in four-button or clasp suede lisle thread gloves, tans, modes, grays, white or black, at 50c. and 75c. a pair.

Women's Outing Gloves in white chamois, at 75c. a pair.

Mocha Driving and Cycling Gauntlets, in tans and grays, at $1.75 a pair.

Medium-weight kid Gauntlets, durable and modish, in tan shades only, at $1, $1.50 and $1.75 a pair.

Tenth street.

Attractive Negligee Wear For Women

Whatever may conduce to a woman's comeliness and comfort is sure to meet her appreciative favor.

Consequently, these wrappers in lawn, organdie, percale, gingham and other Summer-light goods will be short-stayers:

At 85c.—Navy blue and white figured percales, with yoke, back, front and bretelles braid trimmed.

At $1—Striped lawn, pretty ruffle around yoke.

At $1.50—Figured lawn, bretelles, collar and sleeves embroidery trimmed.

At $1.75—Striped lawn, with white yoke, bretelles, collar and sleeves embroidery and braid trimmed.

At $2—Modish striped ginghams, with yoke, collar, bretelles and sleeves embroidery trimmed.

Others, of very fine material, more elaborately trimmed with fine embroidery, or with lace and ribbon, up to $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Laundered Collars, 5c. Each

Collars;—trifles, but important. Fashion demands that they be stylish; the season demands that they be many. We meet both demands in such an offer as this. We have determined to close out the over-plus of a few popular styles;—Duchesse, Splendide and Doge in high stand-ups, and the Paris and Pelham in turnovers—at

5c. Each

They were 20c. and 12½c. each. Sizes 12 to 15.

Tenth street.

Special Summer Wear for Home-Carers

Nothing can be prettier and more convenient for home-carer's wear in these hot-weather times, than the two-piece striped print chintz suits we have just put on sale.

They are made with full, deep-hemmed skirts, and pretty, full waists, braid-trimmed on bust, yoke, and back. Soft lawn ties may be worn under the turn-over collars.

Exceptional value at

$1 a Suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's Lingerie—Important

Here's a story for mothers, about the new, light, pretty things for the little ones. Well-made, graceful and durable garments for children of all ages. Newest cuts, too,—the umbrella-ruffled petticoats, for example. The special prices are a story in themselves:

CAMBRIC GOWNS—Well-made, plaited yoke, embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves; 2 to 6 yrs., 85c.; 8 to 14 yrs., 45c.

Yoke of plaits and lace insertion, lace ruffle on neck and sleeves; 2 to 6 yrs., 55c.; 8 to 14 yrs., 75c.

MUSLIN SKIRTS—Special, deep cambric ruffle, hemstitched; 2 to 10 yrs., 25c.

CAMBRIC SKIRTS—Umbrella ruffle edged with lace; 2 to 6 yrs., 40c.; 8 to 14 yrs., 50c.

Umbrella ruffle, two lace insertions and lace edging; 2 to 6 yrs., 75c., 8 to 14 yrs., $1.

CORSET COVERS—Cambric, low neck, embroidery insertion and embroidery ruffle; sizes 10 to 16 yrs., 50c.

GIRLS' SHIRT WAISTS—Madras or gingham, adjustable collars and laundered cuffs; 10 to 14 yrs., 75c. Special, gingham or percale, checks or stripes, adjustable collar and laundered cuffs; 10 to 14 yrs., $1. White pique, with colored stripe or small figure; good finish; 10 to 14 yrs., $1.50.

75 GIRLS' BLOUSES—Special; a mixed lot; colored lawn, large sailor collar with ruffle; 2 to 16 yrs.; at 15c., worth 50c.

On sale at 9 o'clock. Will last but a little while.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The World A-Wheel

Bicycle stocking for both men and women. An important subject in these days, and treated seriously by us.

We have all kinds of bicycle stockings,—cotton, lisle thread and wool, ranging in price from 50c. to $2.50. And beginning to-day a lot of the best fine spun and pure silk hose for men and women. Here are some:

At $2 pair—Fine black spun silk, ribbed, with feet; cuffs in small checks or plaid; light, medium, or dark effects; sizes 8½ to 11.

At $3 pair—Plain pure black silk, with feet; check or plaid cuffs, in the newest color combinations.

Broadway.

Broken Lots in Men's and Boys' Clothing

Bargains, of course, who ever saw that "broken-lot" admission, without a set of broken prices following it?

We have always considered the broken lot as worthy of much respect. Broken lots in garments, like remnants in dress goods, are survivors of the fittest, in a new sense. Their scarcity proves their popularity. These broken lines in suits are examples, for they remain from the fastest selling lines we have had.

Two hundred are men's suits, in handsome cheviots and cassimeres. Medium colors, — common-sense business suits. Original prices were $15, $18 and $22.

Take them at $12 a Suit

One hundred more are boys' suits, —for ages 14 to 19. In tasteful fancy cheviots,—all long-trouser suits. Favorites at $10 and $12.

Take them at $8 a Suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New and Extra White Lawn Aprons

An entirely fresh lot, made of fine lawn, all with very full skirts. Here are prices and other details:

With deep hems and plaits, or embroidery trimmed, 25c.

Extra deep hems, bretelles, bib front, straps across back, 35c.

Extra quality lawn, one row of insertion, wide-hemmed sash, 50c.

With bib and bretelles, prettily plaited, unusual width of skirt, 65c.

Sheer lawn, deep hem and 3 rows of fine insertion, wide-hemmed sash, 75c.

Very fine lawn, with deep hem, bib front and bretelles trimmed with fine insertion, 85c.

Others, more elaborately made, of extra quality lawn and trimmings, up to $2.75.

We have a large stock of white lawn, lace-trimmed caps, in two classes. The price for one, maids' caps, is 6c. to 65c. For the other, nurse's caps, 15c. to 75c.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Look Out For the Pennies

Where's your penny? Save it. The sale going on at our notion counter proves that every penny is worth something. Pennies can purchase there lots of the little things you can't go away without,—the little things that "count up so"—and good ones, too. The list of them is first-rate for reference if you're afraid of forgetting something. Easy to get any of them through the mail.

Stockinet dress shields, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5c. pr.
Rubber lined dress shields, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7c. pair.
Light-weight dress shields, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7c. pair.
Black velveteen skirt binding, 1⅛ in. wide, 5-yard piece, 15c.
Brush edge skirt binding, 4-yd. piece, 15c.
Worsted braid skirt binding, 4-yd. piece, 7c.
Black sewing silk, 100-yd. spool, 5c.
Large spool black sewing silk, 18c.
Jet head toilet pins, 2c. tube.
Jet head toilet pins, 3c. card.
Small pin cubes, jet and colored, 3c. each.
Large pin cubes (196 pins), 10c. each.
Hairpins, waved and straight, 10c. doz. papers.
Imitation shell hairpins, 8c. and 10c. doz.
Aluminum hairpins, plain, 3c. dozen; twisted, 5c. doz.
Ribbed silk elastic garter lengths, fancy colors, 15c. length.

Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MOB LYNCHES A NEGRO.

Judge Instructs the Grand Jury to Act Against Lynchers.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 15.—A special from New Orleans says: "Edward Gray, a negro, who was arrested in St. John Parish about a year ago with Charles Morrelle, another negro, and charged with a series of burglaries, was lynched yesterday, after having been released by the authorities because there was no evidence against him.

"Since his confinement Gray has been very sick, and when released he started for the home of friends in the Parish of St. Peter. He made his way as far as Reserve, where his strength gave out. Charles Thibodeaux gave the negro a blanket and allowed him to sleep on the porch of an outhouse. During the night a mob crossed the river, seized Gray, and hanged him to a tree.

"The lynching was bitterly denounced, and Judge Rost has instructed the Grand Jury of the parish to make every effort to bring the participators to justice. Morrelle, the other negro arrested, was lynched last November."

Mob Kills a North Carolina Negro.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 15.—A special to The News and Observer from Moorehead City, N. C., says: "Last night at about 11 o'cock, near the scene where E. B. Weeks was murdered last week, Lewis Patrick, colored, who had been taken from Beaufort Jail the previous night, was killed. Seventy-five shots were fired, and his body was riddled with bullets. The people heard the firing, but did not see the men who killed him."

INSURANCE MAN ARRESTED.

Agent of the Mutual Life Held in London for Embezzlement.

LONDON, June 15.—Charles H. Forbes Lindsay, an agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, who was arrested at Londonderry yesterday, at the request of the United States Government, on the charge of embezzling $1,411.50, was remanded to-day at Bow Street Police Court here. The prisoner said he could explain matters satisfactorily, and that he was willing to return to the United States and meet the charge against him.

Dr. Walter R. Gillette, general manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, said last evening that Charles H. Forbes Lindsay, who had just been arrested in Londonderry upon the request of the United States Government, was connected with the Philadelphia agency of the company for a short time, and recently left that city without turning in a premium of $1,411.50. "The company," Dr. Gillette said, "notified the Philadelphia police, and obtained an indictment against the agent for embezzlement. He had not been with the company long. It may be that he can clear himself, as he is quoted in the dispatch as saying, but so far as I know of the case, he simply took the premium and disappeared."

Ambassador Choate's Accounting.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 15.—Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, to-day filed his account of proceedings as executor of the estate of his brother, George C. S. Choate, of Pleasantville. The account shows that the decedent left $25,000 to be divided among children and grandchildren.

Bad Check Signed "John D. Crimmins"

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 15.—Mayor Ten Broeck has a check for $50 which purports to be signed by John D. Crimmins, supposedly of New York. It is drawn on the Eleventh Ward Bank of New York. Mr. Ten Broeck runs the West End Hotel. A young man boarding there, who gave his name as William C. Webb, obtained the indorsement to the check. Mr. Ten Broeck says that when he indorsed it it was for $5, and he supposed a check with John D. Crimmins's name signed to it would be all right. The check came back with the news that Mr. Crimmins had no account with the bank.

Mr. Crimmins said last night that the check was probably a forgery, as he did not know any of the above named parties and had no account at the Eleventh Ward Bank.

Hepburn—Roman.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 15.—Miss Louisa L. Roman, niece of Gov. Lowndes, was married to-day to Ensign J. Hepburn in St. Elizabeth's Episcopal Church by Rector McComas. After a brief stay at Old Point, Ensign Hepburn will leave his bride to report for duty at Honolulu.

REPUBLICAN FACTION ROWS

Stormy Outbreaks Disturb the County Committee Meeting.

MR. QUIGG A VICTOR AGAIN

The Fate of Bulkley Settled, and James L. Stewart Turned Down —Convention Dates.

Two outbreaks, both eruptions from smoldering district fights, contributed a volcanic character to the meeting of the Republican County Committee, at the Murray Hill Lyceum last night. But both were suppressed without serious disturbance.

The first came from the Twenty-ninth District. James Yereance presented a report of the action of the district delegation to the County Committee, which had substituted Alexander T. Mason for Frank Bulkley as leader and James Yereance for Bulkley as member of the Committee on Elections. Mr. Bulkley had been made leader, Mr. Yereance explained, with the understanding that he should hold office at the will of the delegation, whose members had reasons for retiring him eight months ago. That he had not been supplanted then, Mr. Yereance said, was due to Mr. Quigg, who had counselled delay.

Abraham Gruber started the trouble by making the point of order that the district delegation could not remove a member of a committee of the County Committee, as had been done in the election of a successor to Mr. Bulkley on the Elections Committee, and President Quigg, to the evident surprise of the anti-Bulkley men, ruled the point well taken. Mr. Gruber then moved that Mr. Bulkley be considered still a member of the committee. J. V. B. Clarkson moved as a substitute that the action of the district delegation be approved. After a protracted wrangle, a motion that the action of the delegation from the Twenty-ninth be accepted as a suggestion, and that the Chairman be empowered to substitute Yereance for Bulkley on the Elections Committee was carried by an overwhelming vote.

The Elections Committee has charge of the distribution of the election patronage, hence the struggle over membership in it, the outcome of which was accepted as a victory for Mr. Quigg.

The next disturbance was provoked by James L., otherwise known as "Lightning Jim," Stewart, formerly State Inspector of Gas Meters, whom Mr. Quigg has of late ignored as leader of the Twentieth District. Mr. Stewart had been threatening to make trouble, and as he got the floor and asked that a communication which he handed to the Chairman be read, it was evident that he meant to make good his promise. His communication was addressed to President Quigg, and was as follows:

We, the undersigned, members of the County Committee for the Twentieth District, hereby protest against your action in withholding the election officers' blanks from the regularly elected members of the committee from the district, and herein demand that the blanks and power to select election officers be given to the election officers' committee for the district.

This was signed by James L. Stewart and J. J. Doubleday, members of the Elections Committee. Its reading was followed by a demonstration in the rear of the hall, which the Chairman promptly suppressed.

Chairman Quigg stated that the communication presented no question, but that if the gentleman from the Twentieth would make a motion he might keep the floor to discuss it.

Mr. Stewart did not accept the invitation to offer a motion, but appealed dramatically to the house for unanimous permission to speak for five minutes in explanation of his demand.

Frank Bulkley moved that Stewart be granted five minutes. This was ruled out of order.

"I ask that I be sustained in my demand on the President of this committee," shouted Mr. Stewart. "Mr. Quigg has acted out of personal spite against me, and I ask the privilege of the floor to state my case. If the Chairman denies that—"

As he spoke, Mr. Stewart, much excited, advanced toward the Chairman's desk. It looked for a moment as if there might be a personal encounter.

"Sit down, Sir," said Mr. Quigg, while he pounded with the gavel. "Is there objection?" There was objection.

"Does that dispose of the gentleman from the Twentieth, Mr. Quigg?" inquired Mr. Stewart, as he retreated to his seat. "It does," was the answer, and the deposed leader sat down.

Resolutions were adopted providing rules and regulations for the annual primary on Sept. 19, fixing Sept. 25 as the date and the Murray Hill Lyceum as the place for the new County Committee to meet and organize and arrange the following schedule of conventions:

To nominate county officers, Oct. 3; to nominate Municipal Court Judges, Oct. 5; to nominate Assemblymen, Oct. 9; to nominate Aldermen, Oct. 10.

After adopting resolutions eulogistic of the late Jacob M. Patterson, the committee adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 15.—The contest before the Democratic State Convention for Supreme Court Judge ended this evening with the nomination of Judge S. L. Mestrezat of Fayette County on the twenty-eighth ballot. Charles J. Reilly of Williamsport, permanent Chairman of the convention, was nominated by acclamation for Judge of the Superior Court, and William T. Creasy of Columbia was the unanimous choice for State Treasurer. After making these nominations the convention adjourned.

The convention started to ballot for Supreme Court Judge at 6 o'clock last evening. After balloting until 12 o'clock a recess was taken until 10 o'clock this morning. Several ballots were taken during the morning, and then a recess was taken until 3 o'clock, when the balloting was resumed. This continued until 6 o'clock this evening, when the nomination was made.

The several candidates maintained their strength almost to the finish. York County started the break to Mestrezat on the twenty-eighth ballot, by casting its thirteen votes for him. Before the vote was announced, Congressman Ermentrout withdrew the nineteen votes of Berks cast for Judge Ermentrout, and gave them to Mestrezat. Mr. Donnelly, of Philadelphia, gave the sixty votes of Philadelphia to Mestrezat. Centre County changed from Krebs to Mestrezat, and ex-Congressman Kerr of Clearfield, who managed Krebs's contest, withdrew his candidate in favor of Mestrezat. This insured the latter's nomination. The nomination was made unanimous.

The convention completed the ticket without delay or difficulty.

BRIBERY CASE BEFORE JURY.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 15.—The indictments in the legislative bribery cases were this afternoon submitted to the Grand Jury after Judge Simonton had instructed the jurors on the law governing bribery. The first case considered by the jury was that against ex-Senator John J. Coyle of Philadelphia, charging him with attempting to bribe Representatives John Engler of Lycoming, Peter J. Christe of Northumberland, and Irvin N. Johnson and B. Frank Miller of Northampton to vote for the McCarrell Jury bill and sign the Spatz paper pledging their votes to George A. Jenks, the Democratic caucus candidate for United States Senator, and not to vote for an independent Republican.

There were eight counts in the indictment against Mr. Coyle, and all were ignored but that relating to the alleged attempt to bribe Mr. Engler. The indictments in the cases against the other alleged bribers will be considered to-morrow by the jury. The cases in which true bills are found will be tried in the December term of court.

MR. SIEFKE'S SUCCESSOR.

The anti-Sheehan men in the Ninth District, who now claim to be the regular Tammany organization of the district, met last night at their newly opened headquarters, 278 Eighth Avenue, and selected James J. Dunphy of 287 Tenth Avenue as their candidate for Alderman to succeed the late Henry Siefke. Mr. Dunphy is a butcher, and has lived in the district for twenty years. His name may be presented to the Aldermanic Board at its meeting to-day or next Tuesday.

Senator Munzinger said last night that the Pequod Club had no candidate as yet for Mr. Siefke's seat, and he did not know that it would have. His own opinion was that it would be just as well to leave the place vacant.

CITIZENS' UNION PLANS.

The Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union has adopted resolutions declaring it to be the policy of the Union that independent nominations for this Fall's election be made in the various Assembly districts whenever the respective Executive Committees shall deem such nominations advisable.

As soon as Executive Committees have been organized in two-thirds of the districts, each of these committees is to select one representative. These representatives, with the members of the Central Committee, are to be charged with the duty of making nominations for county officers, if it be thought best to do so.

This action was determined on at a meeting of the Central City Committee, held Wednesday night, at which R. Fulton Cutting presided. At that meeting the Committee on District Work and Organization reported that local sub-committees had been formed, or were being formed, in the Fifth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Thirty-first Districts, and that in the Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-seventh Districts a sufficient number of persons had expressed sympathy with the movement to justify preparations for organization.

The determination of the union to make independent nominations is regarded as giving a black eye to the scheme propounded by President Quigg of the Republican County Committee for the organization to unify the regulars and independents by making nominations satisfactory to the latter in every district.

THE BROOKLYN MYSTERY.

The Brooklyn police are about as far advanced toward a solution of the dismembered body mystery as they were when the remains were found last week. Roland Fenton of 752 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, visited the Morgue yesterday afternoon to view the remains.

Fenton stated that he saw a sailor of muscular build at Coney Island one night last week. The sailor was with two women and was intoxicated. He tried to get a boat to take the women out rowing, and was directed to go to a boathouse on Coney Island Creek. Fenton saw the sailor start off with the women in that direction. He had seen no marks on the sailor, however, which might lead to his identification, and his visit to the Morgue was productive of no result.

The remains at the Morgue are now in such a condition that they can no longer be kept there for purposes of identification, and Coroner Burger yesterday ordered that they be buried to-day. He has made no arrangements for an inquest as yet.

John Johnson, the sailor of the Othello, who was identified by three of his former shipmates as the victim, was found last night at a sailors' boarding house at 123 Cherry Street. His features bear a striking resemblance to those of the dead man. In particular the nose, the chin, and the mouth are very similar; though Johnson wears a light mustache, while the dead man had none.

In spite of the positive statements of the three sailors on the Othello, Johnson has no anchor tattooed on his right hand, nor has he any crescent or stars or crucifix on his right arm. The only tattooing he has is the date 1878 on the right hand, where the anchor was supposed to be.

The sailors on the Othello now explain that they made a mistake in the man, and that it was not Johnson, but another sailor named Frank Hollison, who was on the voyage from New South Wales, and who was tattooed with the anchor, crucifix, and crescent of stars. Hollison, however, is known to have gone to sea fully three weeks ago.

THE CANAL COMMISSION MEETS

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The members of the commission appointed by the President to examine into the question of the most feasible route for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama met this morning in the Corcoran Building. The only absentee was ex-Senator Pasco of Florida. Admiral Walker was elected President, after which the commission called upon the President in a body to pay their respects. Later they went to the State Department and called upon Secretary Hay, with whom they discussed, somewhat in detail, the plans of the work before them.

Subsequently the committee held a meeting at which there was a general exchange of views regarding the work before them.

The opinion was expressed that the commission could not dispose of the preliminary portion of its work, make the careful detailed examinations in the field, and return here and place the results of the investigation, with the accruing recommendations, in intelligible shape before the session of Congress beginning a year from next December.

Two reports will be carefully examined, in all probability, before the commission starts for the Isthmus. These are the report of the last Nicaraguan Commission, which unfortunately is not yet in print, necessitating the laborious task of individual examination of the manuscript, notes and maps, and the report of the French Commission that had to do with the investigation of the Panama route.

Other data also will be secured from various sources. At to-morrow's meeting the question of appointing a Secretary and disbursing officer will probably be passed upon. Later on appointments will be made of a Chief Engineer and a large corps of engineers to work in parties on various routes.

The last two or three American commissions have devoted their attention exclusively to the Nicaraguan Canal, so that the scope of the present commission will necessarily involve a large amount of work hitherto untouched by our investigations.

Parties of engineers will be put at work on definite routes not already pronounced impracticable, and even an exception to this possibly may be made. In some routes that otherwise would be examined the continental divide forms too great an obstruction to warrant serious attention.

One of the first things done will be the division of the commission into committees on the Nicaragua route, on the Panama route, on explorations, which will have to be entered upon quite generally; on commerce having to do with the commercial relations of the canal with the world in general, and on diplomatic relations, franchises, &c.

The commission's session to-day developed no definite understanding as to when it would start for the isthmus, that being deferred for the present. It is thought, however, there will not be a delay of more than a few weeks before the actual work of the investigation is begun.

STORM'S FURY IN WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 15.—One of the worst electric storms for a long time played havoc in Worcester County to-day. The storm was general in the northern, central, and western portions of the county. Rain fell in torrents, and many washouts are reported. Traffic on the various suburban roads was impeded by gravel several inches thick being floated on to the tracks.

The tracks of the Boston and Albany Railroad were submerged at West Warren and East Brookfield. Lightning struck in seven places at Spencer, five in Holden, and other towns heard from were Brookfields and Leicester. Considerable live stock perished and several barns were burned. The damage to highways by water and to property will climb high into the thousands.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Cissie Loftus appeared in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday to make arrangements to recover $1,500 worth of jewelry which had been stolen from her apartments more than four months ago.

Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the complaint in an action brought by the Broadway Theatre Company against the Dessau Company to recover damages for breach of contract in connection with the production of "The Sorrows of Satan."

William H. Crane arrived in this city yesterday from Cohasset for the purpose of cooperating with Brander Matthews and Bronson Howard, who read to the comedian the complete manuscript of "Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New York." Mr. Crane will remain in town a few days to consult costumers and scenic artists, and will return to his Summer home early next week.

Preparations for the opening of the American Theatre Roof Garden are nearing completion. As an added attraction for the opening night, Saturday, July 1, Manager Kingsbury has secured Miss Pauline Hall, who on this occasion will make her first roof garden appearance. The first week's bill will also introduce Caron and Herbert and the Cardownie troupe.

Notwithstanding the fact that Oscar Hammerstein's roof garden is in an extreme state of chaos, he declared last evening that it would positively be opened to the general public on Monday evening, June 26.

Anti-Trust Bill in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., June 15.—The House to-night passed the Sayres Anti-Trust bill, which was passed in the Senate several weeks ago. If constitutional, the act will very effectually shut out of the State all trusts and combinations. To-morrow at noon the Legislature will adjourn.

CLEVELAND STRIKE RIOTS

Street Cars Stoned by Mobs and Non-Union Men Injured.

POLICE LATE ON THE SCENE

Violent Demonstrations Followed by Few Arrests—The Company Offers a Reward.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—While the sixth day of the street railway men's strike started peaceably enough, there was serious rioting before nightfall, and several non-union men were taken to hospitals in consequence. The trouble began shortly after noon, near the Lake View car barns on Euclid Avenue. A crowd gathered and attacked a car on which several non-union men were riding without police protection. A volley of stones and bricks was hurled at the car, and the conductor, James Murphy, who came from St. Louis, was hauled from the platform. Murphy drew a revolver and fired into the air, and then took to his heels. The mob then assaulted some of the other non-union men on the car, injuring them quite severely, but the rioters had disappeared when the police arrived.

Soon afterward another car was attacked, apparently by the same mob, which had moved to another place. There were several women in the car, but that made no difference. Bricks and stones were hurled through the windows. The women screamed and made a rush for the doors, and all escaped injury. The conductor, Anthony Wuerst, who came from Milwaukee, did not fare so well. A brick struck him in the face, cutting a bad gash, and a stone which hit him on the head rendered him unconscious. The motorman, J. H. Fox, also of Milwaukee, was hit by a shower of bricks and stones, and was so badly hurt that he had to be carried with Wuerst to the car barns. Both men were sent subsequently to a hospital. In this case, as in the others, the mob had dispersed when the police arrived.

A little later a third car was stopped by a crowd of men who had been concealed in bushes at the side of the street. Fifteen or twenty men boarded the car, and a fight ensued between them, and E. W. Newman and C. W. King, the conductor and motorman, both of whom came from Buffalo. Both men were chased from the car and were beaten with clubs and kicked in a brutal manner. Newman was so badly injured that it was necessary to send him to a hospital. This mob disappeared before the police arrived, most of the rioters having ridden bicycles which were concealed in a lot near by.

About 5:30 o'clock a car left the Lake View barns for town. At the corner of Anndale and Wade Park Avenues it was stopped by a crowd of men, who began to hurl bricks and stones. The motorman, whose name is Schryver, and who came from Cincinnati, left the car and started to run. He was hit with a brick and badly hurt, but he managed to escape, and has not been seen since. J. R. Leatherwood of Cincinnati, the conductor, stuck to the car. He was finally hit in the temple with a brick and dropped to the floor of the car. The crowd then dispersed. Leatherwood succeeded in running the car back to the barns, after which he became unconscious. He is now in a serious condition.

The police think this mob was the same that attacked the other cars, and they are convinced that it is an organized band whose purpose is to make systematic attacks upon the cars. There were two other incipient riots during the day. One occurred on Willson Avenue, where a crowd of men with two furniture vans proceeded to block the car track with barrels, tree trunks, and all sorts of rubbish. Two men were arrested. The police also dispersed a mob on Prospect Street which was obstructing the passage of a suburban car and two arrests were made.

The company has offered a reward of $500 for information which will lead to the arrest of the men who attacked the cars.

Quarrymen Strike for Higher Wages.

NYACK, N. Y., June 15.—A large number of men, employes at the quarries of the Rockland Lake Trap Rock Company, struck for higher wages yesterday and threatened to destroy valuable property. Forty Deputy Sheriffs were sworn in. All were armed with rifles, as trouble was expected. The quarries are owned by Wilson P. Foss and Jacob E. Conklin of Haverstraw. The strikers are mostly Hungarians and Poles. The Trap Rock Company claims to pay the highest wages of any stone company along the river.

REAR ADMIRAL CROSBY DEAD.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby, retired, one of the last of Farragut's active officers in the stirring sea fights of the civil war, died here to-night of diabetes, aged seventy-six years. He had a most active naval career, figuring in the capture of blockade runners and assisting in the reduction of river forts, particularly at New Orleans and Mobile. He also saw service in the Mexican war. His prominence in naval affairs continued after the civil war, and he was appointed to important stations in the service. At one time he was in command of the Washington Navy Yard. Admiral Crosby retired in 1883, having seen forty-eight years of active service. Since his retirement he had resided in Washington.

CHICAGO'S NEW ART LEAGUE.

It Will Undertake to Adorn the Public Buildings and Parks.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Chicago is to have a municipal art league, the principal object of which shall be to provide adequate sculptural and pictorial decorations for the public buildings and parks of the city, and to promote the beautifying of the streets and public places. Its members will be men of influence and public spirit, artists and art-lovers.

The idea of the league is to submit designs for the architectural fraternity of Chicago, or offer professional suggestions for the decoration of the streets, boulevards, parks, and public buildings of the city, in order that it may become a massive panorama in a combination of the arts. The promoters of the plan say it has contributed immeasurably to the general appearance of Paris and has gained ready recognition in New York, where it has been in operation for about five years. The first meeting of the league will be held this week, and at it will be represented the leading professions, the wealth, and the culture of the city. They expect to have their plans in operation before the next Fall festival.

KNAPP ROLLER SHIP ASHORE.

OGDENSBURG N. Y., June 15.—The Knapp roller ship, built at Toronto, and which was intended to revolutionize ocean navigation by crossing in three days, has gone ashore while being brought by the owner, F. A. Knapp, to Prescott. When the ship left Toronto for the St. Lawrence only one engine was used, and after several hours out it broke down. When repairs were made the coal supply gave out, and it was helpless in the lake. Two men went ashore in small boats to secure coal.

On returning the roller had blown seventeen miles out. With the fresh supply of coal they reached Bowmanville. A second start was made with slow progress, and off Raby the coal again ran short. Being unable to reach port, anchor was dropped, but high seas snapped the cable and the boat drifted upon the rocks on the beach and now lies tied to a tree on the shore of Lake Ontario. A tug will bring her to Prescott.

Wm Vogel & Son

SPECIAL SALE
Men's Negligée Shirts.

We have just placed on sale a special purchase of new, swell, handsome cross-stripe patterns, of fast color Madras Negligée Shirts.

$1.15

Value $1.50.

All sizes. One pair of separate cuffs.

Broadway & Houston Street.

Kennedy

12 CORTLANDT ST.

New things are always here first.
And if there is a bargain it is sure to come to Kennedy's.
COOL SHIRTS
Silk fronts . . . 98c
Madras Negligee, with pair separate cuffs . . 98c
Starched Percale, 98c and $1.49
SUMMER UNDERWEAR.
Fancy Balbriggans, . . 35c.
French Balbriggans, . . 49c.
Summer Wool (German), 98c.
It's a gathering that particular men will appreciate.

Wasted by Fever

means that the blood has lost most of its power to feed the body. To recuperate quickly, eat

FERRATIN
"FEED THE BLOOD"
TABLETS

They put iron in the blood, enabling it at once to fully nourish the body. Strength, flesh, color, and good health are quickly restored. Ferratin tablets are welcome to the weakest stomach, and promote appetite and digestion.

50 tablets in a box. Sold by all druggists.

The Saturday Evening Post
Philadelphia, Pa.
All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it productions a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

OLD D., L. & W. EMPLOYE OUT.

Had Been Station Agent at Morristown for Thirty-five Years.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 15.—John Carr, for the past thirty-five years station agent here of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was notified yesterday by the new management of the road that his services were no longer required. The order went into effect immediately, as Agent Carr's successor, Mr. Van Orden, who until yesterday was station agent at Gladstone, on the Passaic and Delaware Railroad, was on hand to take charge of the office.

Mr. Carr's friends say he could have remained if he had been willing to submit to a heavy reduction in salary. The change is not received with favor by commuters, who to-day will send a petition to President Truesdale asking for the reinstatement of Mr. Carr.

SLASHED FOUR WITH A KNIFE.

Harry Elliott, Called an ex-Convict, Resents the Remark.

Harry Elliott, twenty-six years old, a truckman of 40 Forsyth Street, was locked up in the Eldridge Street Police Station last night for cutting four men during a fight. The injured men are David Solomon of 58 Columbia Street, Nathan Lippman of 138 Essex Street, Meyer Washer of 7 Allen Street, and Isaac Goldstein of 31 Reade Street.

The five men were standing in front of 37 Essex Street, when Elliott threw a pail of water over the other men. Some one called Elliott an ex-convict, and the latter ran into a butcher's shop at 37 Essex Street. Snatching a large knife, the blade of which measured 15 inches, he rushed out and slashed one of the men.

The four men then jumped on Elliott, but he wielded the knife so well that he cut them all before they could overpower him. Policeman Minnerly of the Eldridge Street Station, who had heard the noise, came up and arrested Elliott. A call was then sent to Gouverneur Hospital for two ambulances. After their wounds were dressed, all four men went to their homes.

Elliott is an ex-convict, having been released from the penitentiary after serving one year for robbery. He was locked up in the Eldridge Street Station.

The Rev. William O. Embury Dead.

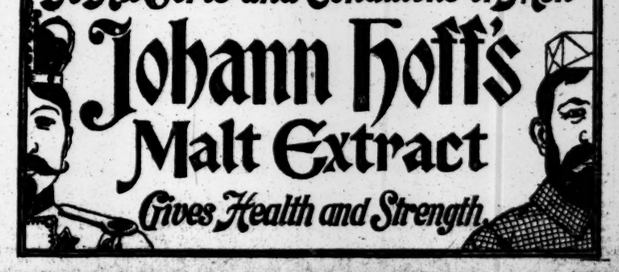
The Rev. William O. Embury, rector of Holyrood Protestant Episcopal Chapel, died at 1 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, Two Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Bolton Road. He had been an invalid for some time. His death was due to a brief attack of gastritis. The Rev. Mr. Embury was the son of the late Edmund Embury and was born about fifty-three years ago at Maspeth, L. I. He became rector of Holyrood Chapel, which is on the High Bridge Road, near One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, about ten years ago. The parish is a small one, and in addition to his pastoral duties in connection with it he directed affairs as chaplain at the House of Mercy at Inwood, a refuge for unfortunate girls conducted by a Protestant Episcopal sisterhood. His residence adjoined the grounds of the institution. The Rev. Mr. Embury is survived by a brother, Edmund A. Embury of Plainfield, N. J. The funeral services will take place at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in Holyrood Chapel.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

To All Sorts and Conditions of Men

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

Gives Health and Strength



CITY COLLEGE CANDIDATES

The Names of Those Who Passed the Examinations Announced.

PUPILS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Out of 1,443 Applicants Who Presented Themselves 866 Were Successful—The List.

Out of 1,443 applicats from the grammar grades of the city schools who took the examination for entrance to the College of the City of New York, 866 were successful. Below is given the list of successful candidates as announced:

Aaronson, Benjamin.
Abelsky, Moses.
Abelson, Louis.
Abraham, Adolph.
Abramson, Harry.
Ackerman, Samuel.
Adler, Harry L.
Aery, Walter.
Agostino, Antonio.
Algeltinger, Arthur.
Alexander, Alexander.
Allen, Charles.
Altholz, Nathan.
Andron, Israel I.
Arnstein, Leonard A.
Arthur, Alfred Lewis.
Asen, Henry.
Ash, William J.
Aspacher, Harry.
Austin, Lawrence H.
Austen, Charles A.
Bachrach, Simon.
Bacigalupi, Andrew.
Banse, Frank R.
Barry, Philip J.
Banks, Allen S.
Barthen, Hugo.
Baus, Augustus.
Baldwin, Francis X.
Bastady, Frederick.
Balsam, Henry.
Bamberger, Robert.
Baumgras, C. M., Jr.
Baumann, Peter C.
Basba, Joseph.
Barth, Mark.
Barnet, Hyman.
Barbera, Joseph A.
Batchelder, William L.
Battell, John M.
Baller, Max.
Baron, Harold Philip.
Baldwin, William.
Bartlett, Edward E., Jr.
Barry, Daniel J.
Basch, Gabriel M.
Baum, Philip.
Baum, Arthur Bernard.
Barnett, Raphael.
Berkson, William J.
Bernstein, Max.
Behnke, M. C.
Benjamin, Michael L.
Behrman, Isador P.
Bernstein, Israel.
Berndt, Charles.
Berger, Ely.
Berger, Benjamin.
Becker, Joseph.
Bergman, Hippolyte.
Bertram, Edward.
Benjamin, Leonard.
Best, Charles.
Bernhard, A. Schaeffel.
Berliner, William M.
Bernstein, Samuel.
Bellisandro, M. M.
Bergeson, Robert E.
Berkowitz, Samuel.
Bernstein, Jacob H.
Beyer, Emil.
Bertram, William H.
Bier, Isador.
Bishop, George F.
Bildersee, Isaac.
Birnkrint, Max.
Blaustein, Abraham.
Black, William Henry.
Blakeney, Edward A.
Block, Benjamin.
Boehm, Jesse.
Borowsky, Joseph.
Boehm, Louis.
Bosche, Frank.
Boyle, John N.
Bossody, Louis.
Bowler, Charles L., Jr.
Boylan, Frank X.
Borkland, C. Arthur.
Brager, Louis.
Brady, Thomas J.
Brederlau, Max.
Braun, Louis.
Breslow, Meyer.
Brethof, S. P.
Brodsky, Aaron B.
Brunner, Joseph A.
Brietwieser, W. P.
Bristow, Robert B.
Bremer, Harry M.
Braveman, Max.
Brenner, Abraham.
Briggs, C. Leon.
Brody, Sundel.
Bruning, William.
Brenner, Samuel.
Bremer, Lewis Paul.
Brenner, E. C.
Brown, Max.
Burke, David A.
Buchbinder, Anton.
Buckstein, Samuel.
Bunting, Edward.
Burns, John P.
Butler, Charles.
Cahan, Julius N.
Calligan, Francis J.
Carter, John H.
Carr, Kenneth Shaler.
Casey, Edward Jerome.
Carter, Anton J.
Cattano, Joseph.
Carfles, Victor H.
Celler, Albert A.
Charos, Harry.
Chambers, George F.
Chapman, W. F.
Chilcus, Reuben.
Chalmers, Thomas H.
Chapman, Montrose K.
Clarkson, Julian.
Clark, A. D.
Childs, Chester Louis.
Cohen, Abraham R.
Cohen, Max.
Benjamin, Michael L.
Behrman, Isador P.
Bernstein, Israel.
Berndt, Charles.
Berger, Ely.
Berger, Benjamin.
Becker, Joseph.
Bergman, Hippolyte.
Bertram, Edward.
Benjamin, Leonard.
Best, Charles.
Bernhard, A. Schaeffel.
Berliner, William M.
Bernstein, Samuel.
Bellisandro, M. M.
Bergeson, Robert E.
Berkowitz, Samuel.
Bernstein, Jacob H.
Beyer, Emil.
Bertram, William H.
Bier, Isador.
Bishop, George F.
Bildersee, Isaac.
Birnkrint, Max.
Blaustein, Abraham.
Black, William Henry.
Blakeney, Edward A.
Block, Benjamin.
Boehm, Jesse.
Borowsky, Joseph.
Boehm, Louis.
Bosche, Frank.
Boyle, John N.
Bossody, Louis.
Bowler, Charles L., Jr.
Boylan, Frank X.
Borkland, C. Arthur.
Brager, Louis.
Brady, Thomas J.
Brederlau, Max.
Braun, Louis.
Breslow, Meyer.
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Brodsky, Aaron B.
Brunner, Joseph A.
Brietwieser, W. P.
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Bremer, Harry M.
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Chilcus, Reuben.
Chalmers, Thomas H.
Chapman, Montrose K.
Clarkson, Julian.
Clark, A. D.
Childs, Chester Louis.
Cohen, Abraham R.
Cohen, Max.
Cohen, Max.
Cohen, Harry.
Cohen, Milton R.
Cohen, Herman.
Cohen, Louis.
Cohen, Jacob.
Cohen, Joseph.
Cohen, Morris.
Cohen, Hyman M.
Cohen, Hyman.
Cohen, Solomon.
Cohen, Barnett.
Cohen, Arthur M.
Cohen, Samuel.
Cohen, Sidney.
Cohn, Albert.
Cobb, Ralph Sears.
Coplestone, Leon.
Colwell, W.
Collyer, Langley.
Conn, Belmont.
Condon, Edward J.
Cooper, Leon.
Cooperman, Isaac.
Corcoran, Charles.
Cominsky, Harry.
Crosby, Charles F.
Culleton, Edward F.
Cuskley, Edward.
Curley, Francis J. X.
David, Frank.
Davidson, Joseph S.
Daniels, Henry C.
Davis, Isaac Herman.
Daly, Arthur J.
Davis, Marcus A.
Dawson, Alfred B.
Davis, Jacob.
Davis, Arthur Irving.
Debes, John.
Denenholz, Alex.
Deppeler, John H.
Deuel, Chester M.
Devlin, Frank.
Detweiler, Paul G.
Diehl, Arthur.
Dischinger, Louis.
Dietz, Charles.
Dillon, William.
Donovan, James N.
Donnolly, William H.
Dobsevage, Isaac.
Dornheim, Gustav A.
Dohn, William C.
Doran, Frank P.
Dolan, Benedict A.
Donovan, William C.
Donohue, Edward J.
Dober, Sigmund.
Drake, Charles N.
Drucker, Max.
Ducker, Harry.
Duffy, Charles.
Dugan, Robert.
Duggan, William.
Duncan, George A.
Dunn, James.
Dunn, Daniel.
Du Mont, Walton.
Dunlavey, Thomas J.
Dwyer, Eugene P.
Eakins, Harold.
Ebeling, Albert H.
Eckstein, Henry J.
Edelson, Joseph.
Edelson, Isaac E.
Ehrlich, Simon D.
Ehrensal, Nathan.
Eisner, Mark.
Elsowitz, Benjamin.
Ennis, Frank J.
Etael, Eugene.
Evans, Gordon M.
Farrell, George.
Fasola, John.
Faulkner, George J.
Feinberg, Herman S.
Ferrier, Willard J.
Feifer, David.
Felberbaum, Max.
Ferguson, Chester.
Findlay, William.
Fichter, Morris.
Fisher, Charles W.
Fine, Julius.
Fierman, Jacob.
Finley, James M.
Fielding, Warren.
Finkelstein, Louis J.
Finkle, Leonard J.
Flanagan, William M.
Fleiderblum, Herman J.
Flaton, Jacob.
Fleishman, Samuel.
Fonthaus, Francis.
Foubey, Michael.
Fox, Jesse G.
Fox, George I.
Friedman, Max M.
Friedman, Joseph.
Freeman, Morris.
Frankel, Morris M., Jr.
Frieder, William.
Friend, Theodore H.
Franklin, Herman.
Frank, Philip.
Frank, Jesse.
Frazier, William S.
Freund, Arthur.
Freifeld, Samuel.
Friedlander, Morris.
Friedman, Meyer.
Fuchs, Samuel.
Friedman, S.
Fraunhar, Jacob.
Friedman, Leo.
Fuchs, Samuel.
Fulton, George S.
Fuhrman, Herman C.
Garfitz, Max.
Gall, William H.
Gates, Jacob V.
Gates, Robert.
Gallerstein, Jacob.
Garfinkel, Morris.
Garrigan, Walter C.
Gerzog, Benjamin.
Genz, August C.
Geist, Samuel H.
Gearrizzo, Charles R.
Gibbons, Joseph.
Gilroy, William.
Gibb, Harold C.
Giordano, Leon C.
Gilman, Jacob.
Gleason, Arthur.
Gluck, Jacob.
Gluckman, Abraham.
Glasser, Herman.
Goldbacher, William R.
Gottesman, Abraham.
Goldstein, Louis.
Goldwag, Joseph.
Goldberg, Samuel E.
Goldberg, Charles.
Goldstein, David.
Gorren, Daniel A.
Gottlieb, Joseph.
Goldstein, Edward.
Goldberg, Morris.
Goldstein, David.
Goldrick, William.
Gottsegen, David.
Gold, Samuel.
Gossett, Benjamin.
Goodman, Abraham.
Goldstein, Simon.
Goldstein, Abraham A.
Goldsmith, Joseph B.
Goldberg, Louis.
Green, Edward.
Green, John C., Jr.
Greenberg, Louis.
Grenlich, William F.
Greenbaum, Samuel.
Greenberg, Jacob.
Greenberg, Abraham.
Groesbeck, Kenneth.
Gross, Lawrence.
Grote, William.
Gunstein, Israel.
Grupe, Peter F.
Guterman, Theodore.
Gutman, Jacob.
Gleason, Martin A.
Greenberg, Abraham.
Greenblatt, Isador C.
Greenspaw, Samuel.
Goldberg, Alfred.
Godnick, Solomon.
Gutmann, Eugene.
Hammond, Wilbur K.
Harris, David.
Harris, Samuel.
Harris, Samuel.
Hartman, Elias.
Hearn, Thomas W.
Hedstrom, John R.
Heidenheimer, Louis.
Helmanowitch, Jacob.
Hegt, Herman.
Hennessey, Henry B.
Herrmann, Henry.
Hesse, Joseph.
Hinkeldey, Henry.
Hirschfeld, Samuel D.
Hirschback, George E.
Hochberg, Max.
Hodgson, L. W. C.
Hoffstadt, Clarence.
Hollander, Samuel.
Hollister, Samuel T.
Holzer, Nathan.
Hopkins, Leslie R.
Horwitz, Philip.
Hallberg, E. F. G.
Harris, Harry.
Hartley, John W.
Hanan, Albert P.
Haight, Clarence M.
Heine, Max.
Herschkowitz, Jacob.
Hendel, Benjamin.
Heitman, Henry R.
Henry, John.
Hewitt, John E.
Heller, Isador.
Heil, Eugene H.
Horn, Abram.
House, Charles H.
Honig, Jacob.
Hochfelder, Joseph.
Hockstein, Isadore.
Heim, Cecil A.
Hellinger, Max.
Hurbell, A. H.
Hubert, Charles R.
Hyndman, Fred N.
Hafner, Edwin J.
Harris, Leon.
Hartman, Maurice.
Haas, Emil.
Hannigan, John.
Heinman, Silas.
Hennessy, Frank.
Hogan, John G.
Horowitz, Simon.
Horstman, Henry F.
Hovemann, Clemens F.
How, Kenneth G.
Hull, Melvin O.
Hurwitz, Frank.
Hyman, Sidney M.
Immergluck, Saul.
Indruk, Gustave.
Ingram, L. Claude.
Irvine, William H.
Isakowitz, Harry.
Israel, Louis.
Israel, Nathan.
Joblow, Abraham.
Joblow, Aaron.
Jacobs, Nathan.
Jacobs, Joseph.
Jantgen, William C.
Jackson, Howard J.
Jadlovkin, Barret.
Jacobs, Benjamin G.
Jacobsky, Harry.
Jenkins, Peter.
Jordan, Leslie H.
Johnston, Charles.
Judelovitz, Lazarus.
Juliano, M.
Kaufman, Max.
Katzer, Edward.
Kaston, Edward Morris.
Kaufman, Arthur M.
Kantrowitz, Harris.
Kanter, Israel.
Karlinsky, William.
Katz, Henry.
Karlin, Bernard Louis.
Kaufman, John.
Kaufman, Samuel.
Kaplan, S. M.
Kaplan, Harry.
Katz, Samuel.
Kellert, Meyer.
Kelly, Thomas Joseph.
Kenerson, W. Scott.
Kelly, Francis Henry.
Kerner, Isaac.
Keck, George.
Keyes, Alfred.
Kelly, Lawrence.
Kingler, George S.
Kiernan, John Cyril.
Kiernan, George Walter.
Klapper, Paul.
Kleidner, Joseph.
Klee, Walter S.
Kloberg, Edward.
Klingenbeck, Charles.
Kopelman, Theodore.
Kraus, Harry.
Kruse, Fred H. H.
Kress, Otto.
Kramer, Joshua D.
Kramer, Hyman.
Knight, George E., Jr.
Knight, Charles C.
Kornreich, David.
Kopelman, Herman.
Kolsky, Jacob.
Kleger, Samuel.
Koffler, Simon Sabats.
Koransky, Harold A. S.
Knickerbocker, Wm. E.
Kozminsky, Julian.
Krivulin, Hyman.
Krimsky, Harry.
Kotzen, Max M.
Kotzen, David.
Lichtenstein, Harry.
Lowenbraun, Isidore.
Lederberg, Philip M.
Lins, William T.
Loewy, Arthur, George J.
Lipshitz, Philip.
Leder, Moses.
Levy, Benjamin A.
Landowne, Julius.
Lindsay, Samuel W.
Lovens, Henry.
Laux, Thomas A.
Leopold, Arthur.
Lawrence Frank L.
Leppner, Simon Louis.
Lanzendorn, Thomas.
Levy, Samuel.
Lander, Reuben.
Laffer, Nathan.
Lippman, Meyer.
Le Comte, Harold.
Landis, Max.
Levine, Herman B.
Lang, Stephen C.
Lachmund, Frans C.
Landy, Jacob.
Lazarowitz, Jacob S.
Lefkowitz, Joseph.
Lefkowitz, Abraham.
Leventhal, Aaron S.
Levin, Harry.
Levine, Albert.
Linton, Edmond C.
Lease, Ben Hur.
Lewine, Hiram.
Leff, Benjamin P.
Leight, Morris.
Lebowitz, Samuel.
Lemowitz, Nathan.
Levinson, Henry A.
Levy, Barrett L.
Levy, Arthur Meyer.
Levene, Samuel A.
Levien, Harry L.
Lippman, Max.
Littenberg, Samuel J.
Liebert, Frederick W.
Lustgarten, Max.
Levinson, George.
Loewy, Milton.
Levison, Alexander S.
Lefcovitz, Morris.
Levenson, Walter I.
Logan, William J.
Loevl, Milton T.
Lazarus, Louis.
Liebel, Ernest H.
Luckert, Charles E.
Lynn, Harry H. E.
Meyer, Edgar.
Mellert, Frederick.
Martin, Sinclair L.
Morgenstern, Morris.
Morris, Alfred Butt.
Merkel, William F.
Muller, William, Jr.
Murphy, Samuel M.
Mohn, Joseph T.
Morris, Fritz K.
Mittenthal, Jacob A.
McEwen, Frederick B.
McManus, Charles.
McCormick, Patrick.
Morrissey, S. A.
Magen, Percy.
Mallowitz, Pincus.
McCreery, Edward S.
McDougall, Sidney M.
Moses, Edwin Sampson.
Miller, John William.
McElroy, Joseph J.
Magan, John T.
Markewitz, Arthur A.
Mazeau, Julien.
Miller, Heber J.
Molinelli, Frank A.
Moscowitz, Charles.
Muller, Albert.
Myers, Jerome A.
Massel, Samuel.
Margon, Jacob.
Markel, Sebastian.
Maillie, Frank.
Marx, Carl Joseph.
Mayper, Abraham.
Mela, Harry F.
McGrath, William J. A.
Mackinsay, Robert D.
Meltcher, Frank.
Meyers, David.
McKallor, Henry T.
McCord, Frank M.
Maves, Albert Edward.
Michelsen, Henry C.
Miles, Donald Gillis.
Markowitz, Louis.
Maloney, Edward F.
Moresky, Henry M.
Markewitch, Israel.
Moyan, Frank.
Mottus, Aaron J.
Mayer, Eugene J.
Mauger, Ralph H.
Mullen, Robert S.
Mundorf, Charles H.
Mulligan, William.
Nelland, Michael.
Novah, Henry A.
Nussbaum, Harold C.
Newman, Samuel.
Nussbickel, Paul.
Nathan, Norman.
Ortman, Samuel.
O'Callaghan, Thos. C.
O'Shaughnessy, E. J.
Oppenheim, Robert.
O'Brien, Albert W.
Obrieght, Irving M.
O'Connor, Henry F.
Otten, Leonard Flagg.
Ottenbourg, Edwin Max.
Ovens, Latham J.
Palmer, Stanton M.
Palmer, C. V. S.
Parker, Samuel R.
Pach, Alfred.
Pearsall, Stephen F.
Podolsky, David.
Polenes, Charles.
Polifeme, Louis J.
Price, Samuel L.
Pride, George H.
Primoff, Walter M.
Pomevanz, Mayer.
Purgold, Alfred.
Pensak, Julius.
Palmer, Corydon, Jr.
Pietszch, Charles F.
Pomerantz, Meyer R.
Philippot, Adrien.
Rapieli, Nicholas.
Randall, Albert W.
Rawlins, Elvin E.
Rabinowitz, Benjamin.
Ramsdell, Edwin G.
Reed, William H.
Roarke, Edward.
Rochmovitz, Abraham.
Rosenfeld, Robert.
Rosenfeld, Samuel.
Rosenblum, William.
Rosenbluth, Jacob.
Roth, Max.
Rossen, Samuel J.
Russell, Harry L.
Rosenhaus, Max.
Roth, Anthony.
Ryan, Michael Joseph.
Raben, Morris A.
Rau, William L.
Reich, Mandel M.
Rich, Clayton E.
Rotlenbach, Joseph.
Rosenberg, Reginald M.
Rubenstein, Jacob.
Rush, Morris.
Roberts, William A.
Romlein, Robert J.
Rosenberg, Samuel.
Rosenbaum, Henry M.
Rubinsky, Benjamin.
Rosen, Alexander.
Ronder, Louis.
Reich, Harry
Ruskay, Cecil B.
Rothman, Solomon.
Rubel, Jacob.
Rosenbluth, Tobias.
Rosenberg, Jacob.
Rose, Alfred L.
Rogers, James.
Rich, Morris.
Rothacker, Ottomar.
Rosenberg, Jacob.
Rosenblatt, Samuel.
Reuther, Leo Joseph.
Russianoff, Max.
Rapieff, Ivan John.
Ryan, James Leo.
Rosenthal, Edgar F.
Rothberger, Louis.
Rieders, Henry.
Rosenberg, Arthur.
Rozelle, C. W., Jr.
Rele, Richard Joseph.
Roth, Adolph.
Rothschild, Walter L.
Reilly, Charles J.
Russhon, Joseph.
Schwartzberg, Harry.
Sender, Salo C.
Straus, Albert J.
Schey, Berthold.
Siegel, M. E.
Schwartz, Benjamin.
Steinitz, Bernhard.
Sobel, Isaac.
Solomon, Samuel.
Stern, Arthur M.
Spears, Joseph.
Silberman, Samuel.
Sturz, Henry.
Sulzer, William.
Schuyler, Garret L.
Schwarz, Simon E.
Solow, David E.
Stinson, J. Whittla.
Stamper, George.
Stern, Fred Lazarus.
Stein, Simon.
Simmons, Robert.
Swolensky, Jacob.
Sussman, Louis A.
Scheyer, Emanuel.
Saunders, Robert S.
Salzman, Adolph.
Saqui, Emanuel.
Schwartz, Jacob.
Schwartz, Peter.
Schwarzkopf, William.
Schwartz, Max.
Schurman, Solomon.
Schwabenhausen, John.
Seidler, Herman.
Sencer, Louis A.
Semel, Louis.
Sexton, Robert A.
Sherman, Albert G.
Singer, Benjamin M. J.
Silverman, Philip.
Siegel, William.
Sophian, Jacob.
Slonim, Joseph.
Smollin, Charles F.
Sohmer, Edwin W.
Stauger, Benjamin.
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Sendora, Michael.
Solomon, Joseph.
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Sherman, Charles P.
Simonhoff, Louis.
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Scott, Irving V.
Shlivek, Max.
Simpson, Robert L.
Staaks, Walter.
Steindler, Milton Fox.
Schwartz, Benjamin.
Steinberg, M. A.
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Shortall, Robert E.
Stutsky, Jacob.
Shapiro, Phillip.
Stancliffe, Noah A.
Schramm, William.
Schwarz, Walter.
Scheiman, Philip.
Schruth, Frank.
Serden, Jacob.
Selmer, William Lee.
Seasonwein, Nathaniel.
Seabrook, Henry H.
Silverstein, George.
Shalet, Aaron.
Shear, Samuel, Jr.
Shields, William H.
Slattery, Edward S.
Solomowitz, Louis.
Strohrmann, William.
Susnitzky, Abraham.
Schwartz, Joseph.
Sokoliansky Henry.
Strauss, Clemence.
Schultze, Louis F.
Silverstein, Israel.
Sigmund, Benjamin J.
Sippel, Hugo.
Souderling, Reuben.
Singer, Moses.
Shientag, Bernard.
Salirger, Herbert Julius.
Siegel, Harry.
Saxe, Alexander H.
Stern, Lawrence.
Scheuer, Percy.
Suydam, Albert G.
Teichman, J. L.
Tendler, Aaron.
Thompson, Willis E.
Thompson, Douglas.
Tierman, David.
Tierman, Hugh A.
Tierney, Edward J.
Tolk, Nathan.
Tomberg, Aaron.
Topper, Henry.
Turner, Arnold.
Turk, Lester S.
Termini, Alexander J.
Tivenan, John F.
Thiken, Harry H.
Trevor, Rufus King.
Taylor, James.
Turney, Walter J.
Taylor, Louis.
Trace, Nathan.
Taaffe, Thomas J.
Vallance, Adolphe.
Van Benthuysen, Alvin J. Z.
Venn, Harry B., Jr.
Vert, Bertram.
Viders, Joseph.
Viscardi, Anthony F.
Vollmers, Frederick C.
Vondrous, John.
Vogt, Emil.
Waldman, Morris.
Warner, Fred.
Wallack, Samuel W.
Weingart, Nathan.
Weinstein, George.
Werner, Charles K.
Weil, Jesse.
Weiss, Morris.
Weil, Alexandre.
Weaber, Thomas A.
Wilke, Heinz.
Wilk, Abraham.
Winnick, Joseph.
Wisinsky, Henry.
Wilson, Byron.
Wise, Frank L.
Winton, Alexander.
Wolf, Lazarus.
Wolff, Samuel.
Wood, Walter A.
Weill, Isaac.
Weinstein, Gaston.
Willmann, Frank.
Wulach, Benjamin.
Weber, Herman.
Weinberg, Louis.
Weismann, George F.
Waldman, Clarence F.
Weinstein, Morris.
Wolff, Julius.
Winterfield, Max.
Wasserman, Charles W.
Weinberger, Samuel.
Weinstein, Ephraim.
Weiselheir, Morris L.
Williams, Sydney A.
Wolpert, Otto.
Wolff, Julius.
Weltman, William.
Wallstein, David D.
Weinberger, Max.
Yard, Dudley.
Yeska, Harry.

No. 748 cannot be announced, as there were two applicants of this number, one of whom passed and the other failed. The one holding the green ticket is the successful candidate.

PENNSYLVANIA'S EXERCISES.

University Confers Honorary Degrees at 143d Commencement.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The one hundred and forty-third annual commencement of the University of Pennsylvania took place to-day in the Academy of Music. Nearly every State was represented among the graduates. The picturesque feature of the exercises was the procession of students, Trustees, and instructors, headed by Provost Harrison, which marched from the college grounds to the Academy. The oration was delivered by Hampton L. Carson, who, among other things, spoke of the general scope of the university as follows:

Nothing that is of human interest is foreign to her purposes; nothing is too remote or insignificant; the most distant times are connected with the present in intellectual and practical value, and are made to yield up treasures for the advancement and benefit of mankind. I wish to emphasize the entire insufficiency of the capital invested in our university work to enable these institutions to fully perform the enormous and responsible tasks imposed upon them. Our population to-day, he continued, numbers probably 75,000,000, and yet the total number of students in all the universities and colleges, public and private, in the United States, including colleges for women, agricutural and mechanical colleges, and scientific schools, is only 97,134.

Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: Bachelor of Arts—William Bowen Boulton; Bachelor of Science—Alfred Craven Harrison, Jr., and Louis Childs Madeira, Jr.; Doctor of Science—Coleman Sellers and Edgar Fahs Smith; Doctor of Sacred Theology—The Rev. Elwood Worcester and the Right Rev. Jacien Lee Kingsolving; Doctor of Laws—The Hon. Bayard McPherson.

Yale's Commencement Week.

NEW HAVEN, June 15.—The commencement week programme is as follows:

Friday, June 23.—3 P. M.: Speaking for the De Forest Prize Medal, in the Battell Chapel.

Saturday, June 24.—10:30 A. M.: Class Day exercises at the Sheffield Scientific School; 4-7 P. M.: Reception in Winchester Hall of the graduates and friends of the Sheffield Scientific School.

Sunday, June 25.—10:30 A. M.: Baccalaureate sermon by the President, in the Battell Chapel.

Monday, June 26.—11 A. M.: Presentation exercises of the graduating class of college, with the class oration and poem, in the Battell Chapel; 1:00-2:30 P. M.: Anhual meeting of the Yale Law School Alumni Association, with collation and addresses, in the Law School Building; 2 P. M.: Reading of class histories on the College Square, followed by planting of the class ivy; 3 P. M.: Anniversary exercises of the Law School, in the College Street Hall, with Townsend prize speaking, and address to the graduating class by the Hon. John W. Griggs, LL. D., Attorney General of the United States, on the "Advances of Jurisprudence in the Nineteenth Century"; 9 P. M.: Promenade concert of the senior class, in Alumni Hall.

Tuesday, June 27.—9:30 A. M.: Meeting of the alumni, in Alumni Hall; 10 A. M.-1 P. M.: Polls open in the Library for the election of two members of the corporation; 12 M.: Address before the Medical School, in the College Street Hall, by Prof. Charles S. Minot, M. D., of Harvard University, on "Knowledge and Practice"; 3 P. M.: Yale-Harvard baseball game at Yale Field; 8:15 P. M.: Glee and Banjo Club concert at the Hyperion, followed by senior german in Alumni Hall; meetings will also be held, at different hours on Tuesday, of the members of the college classes of 1849, 1854, 1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, 1884, 1889, 1894, and 1896.

Wednesday, June 28.—10 A. M.: Procession from the Library to the Commencement exercises in the Battell Chapel; 2 P. M.: Dinner of the alumni, in Alumni Hall; 9-11 P. M.: Reception of the President, in the Art School.

Thursday, June 29.—9 A. M.: Examinations for admission to Yale College, the Sheffield Scientific School, and the Medical School, begin.

THE STEVENS COMMENCEMENT.

Prof. Dodd Conferred Degrees on Institute Students.

The commencement exercises of the Class of '99 of the Stevens Institute of Technology were held last evening in the Lyric Theatre, Hoboken, before a large audience. President Henry Morton presided. The Faculty and graduates were seated on the stage. After prayer had been offered by the Rev. J. Clayton Mitchell, President Morton made a brief address. He stated that the number of graduates this year was fifty-three, and as an evidence of the high esteem in which the school is held, noted the fact that each member graduating this year had a position open to him. He spoke of the many Stevens men who had served in the war against Spain.

The President also referred to the recent gift by Andrew Carnegie of a new engineering laboratory to cost $50,000, which would be completed next Autumn, and which would greatly facilitate the work of the institute. He announced that the alumni fund, started seven years ago, now amounted to $50,000, and would be devoted to the construction of a chemistry laboratory. Following the President's remarks, Alfred S. Loizeaux delivered the salutatory address. Prof. S. B. Dodd conferred degrees, and announced the following awards:

Honorary degrees of Electrical Engineer, to Joseph Wetzler and John W. Howell; honorary degree of Mechanical Engineer, to Frank M. Leavitt; prize to the student of the Hoboken High Schoo who had the best standing at the end of his freshman year, Washington H. Rogers, Jr.; Stevens School scholarship, Richard A. Marvin.

The valedictorian was Arthur Wilson.

De La Salle's Graduates.

The Commencement exercises of the De la Salle Institute were held yesterday afternoon in the American Theatre, the Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney presiding. Following the awarding of diplomas and the presentation of medals an address was made by Justice Morgan J. O'Brien. The following are the graduates:

Classical Diploma—Daniel Patrick Murphy, Joseph Henry Tonyan, Philip E. McCormick, Francis Xavier Whitney, Theodore Hackett Ward, William Fidelis Reilly.

Scientific Diploma—Vincent de Paul Jamme, Edmund Joseph Connelly, Francis Joseph Lynch, Henry Vincent Radford.

Commercial Diploma—John Joseph Heffernan, William Aloysius Shea, L. Albert Leon, Jr., Henry Arthur Lavery, Launcelot J. O'Dwyer, John Edward Trainor, Edwin Ritter Bonner, Edmund South Desch, Michael J. McDonnell, Francis Eugene Dunn, Bartholomew M. McKenna, Louis John Kenedy.

Medals—Philip Stanislaus McCormick, Francis Xavier Whitney, Edmund Joseph Connelly, Daniel Patrick Murphy, John Joseph Mitty, John Joseph Heffernan, John Joseph Murphy, William Aloysius Shea, James Nicholas Murphy, Henry Aloysius Redmond, Francis L. Sullivan, John Mark Steinbugler, Vincent Joseph Farland, Aimé Frederick Miller, Joseph Edward Ridder, Edwin Henry O'Neil, Roger Fernandez Craide, Robert Wilfred Boyle, Antonio Francis Mazzetti, Francis Armand Herrera, Francis George Doelger.

Exercises at Hampton Normal School.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 15.—The commencement exercises of the Hampton Normal School and Agricultural Institute, which were held to-day, were attended by many distinguished visitors. Among those participating in the exercises were Robert Charles Ogden, President of the Board of Visitors, and George F. Peabody of New York; C. E. Borelow of New York, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Greer, pastor of Vanderbilt Church, New York; Dr. Samuel E. Courtney, Boston; Charles E. Meade, New York; the Rev. Dr. J. J. Gravatt, pastor of Holy Trinity Church, Richmond, Va.; Prof. Kelly Murray, President of Howard University, Washington; Congressman White of North Carolina, and Dr. Friessell, President of the Normal School.

Archbishop Corrigan at New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 15.—Archbishop Corrigan presided at the commencement exercises at the Ursuline Seminary here to-day. He conferred the academic orders upon the students. The major part of the programme was taken up with the production of the operetta, "Phantom Queens," by the senior class. The Archbishop was the guest of Adrian Iselin, Jr., this evening for dinner.

Trinity Chapel School's Exercises.

The pupils of Trinity Chapel School held their commencement exercises in the school building at 15 West Twenty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon. The Rev. William H. Vibbert made an address. The graduates are Alfred E. Chapman, Arthur J. Gookin, George H. Wise, Frank P. Crasto, Jr., Frederick L. Driggs, and Carey King.

VICTORY FOR MR. MACFARLANE.

The action brought by Mrs. Marie E. Suttie against ex-United States Assistant District Attorney Wallace MacFarlane terminated yesterday in a verdict, by direction of the Judge, in favor of Mr. MacFarlane. Mrs. Suttie sought to recover $10,000 damages by reason of Mr. MacFarlane's "unskillful, unprofessional, and willfully negligent acts in advising, as well as failing to carry out her instructions, and by reason of the breach of trust reposed in him as her attorney and counsel," as she expressed her complaint. The case had been on trial for four days in the Supreme Court before Justice Andrews and a jury.

Mrs. Suttie secured a decree of separation from her husband, William J. Suttie, in 1887. The year afterward he made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, and his property was sold. Mrs. Suttie claimed that she gave Herbert Turell $1,200 to bid in the property under the instructions of Mr. MacFarlane. They went to the sale, but Mr. MacFarlane afterward told her that Thomas C. Smith had bought the property for $500. A suit was brought in 1897 involving the property, and she was represented in court by Mr. MacFarlane, who, she alleged, said the proceeding was a mere formality, and on his representations she stated, in her answer, that she had only a dower interest in the property. A decree was accordingly entered, in which Mr. Smith was declared the owner in fee simple, subject to her dower right. The property was subsequently sold for $7,000, going to Smith as his share. She claimed that she had suffered a loss of $10,000 on account of the advice given her by Mr. MacFarlane.

W. B. Hornblower, counsel for Mr. MacFarlane, asked the Court to dismiss the case on the ground that Mrs. Suttie had not substantiated her allegations, and that Mr. MacFarlane had been shown to have acted in the manner which was best for her interests. He also claimed that Mrs. Suttie was barred by the statute of limitations, as the cause of action arose in 1887, and she had not brought her suit for eight years afterward.

The members of the jury, having found the verdict as directed by Justice Andrews, stated that they would have reached the same conclusion on the facts as stated in the evidence. Mr. MacFarlane, in his answer, did not plead the statute of limitations as a bar to the action, wishing to have it tried on its merits.

Justice Andrews held that Mr. MacFarlane's actions had been thoroughly professional, and that he had made the best settlement he could for his client. A counterclaim by Mr. MacFarlane for $3,100 for professional services was withdrawn.

ALLEGED SNEAK THIEF TAKEN.

William Cooley, twenty-one years old, who says he lives at 221 East Forty-eighth Street, was arrested last night while trying the doors of a flathouse at 618 Third Avenue. Keys found on him, it is said, have given the police clues to several robberies committed by the prisoner.

A Mrs. Sweeney, who lives on the third floor of the flathouse in which Cooley was caught, noticed him hanging about the hallways and watched him. When she saw him try to unlock a number of her neighbors' doors she slipped down to the street and summoned Policeman Warner of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

A bunch of keys found on Cooley had a tag attached to the ring bearing the name "E. McShane, 200 E. 28." McShane, the police learned, keeps a saloon at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Third Avenue. They communicated with him, and found that the saloon was robbed about three weeks ago, and the bunch of keys was one of the things taken.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

RAINFALL AFFORDS RELIEF

Amounts to .41 of an Inch in the Course of an Hour.

TWO DEATHS FROM THE HEAT

Nine Prostrations Reported—Highest Temperature Eighty-seven Degrees at Noon.

New York, which has for days and weeks been slowly burning up in the blistering record-breaking heat during a drought almost unprecedented in the history of the local Weather Bureau, was awakened and refreshed yesterday afternoon by a downpour of rain. Forty-one hundredths of an inch of rain fell during the course of an hour, which is about one-third as much as had fallen during the three preceding months.

Morning dawned over the city with a sky that offered no hope for man or beast or plant. The sun beat down from the sky, and the slight southwest breeze that at 8 o'clock had only a four-mile galt over the housetops was absolutely lifeless down in the blistering streets. The night had been almost unbearable after the previous day of scorching heat, and the time was ripe for prostration and death. Men and women began to fall early in the day, and ambulances were again in demand.

The temperature at 8 o'clock, as registered by the Weather Bureau thermometer, was 78 degrees, and the humidity was 76 per cent. The mercury went upward by leaps and bounds, passing 81 degrees at 9 o'clock and reaching two degrees higher within the next hour. At 10 o'clock the temperature in the streets was 92 degrees, or 9 degrees higher than that up in the Weather Bureau eyrie, and the suffering was widespread. The streets had become so dry that the air was filled with a fine dust that seemed to parch the throat.

It grew still warmer as the hours went by until noon, when the mercury established the record of the day with 87 degrees. This broke no records, but with the high humidity the atmosphere was dangerously warm.

Soon after noon raincloads made their appearance, coming over from the northwest, whither the wind had shifted. The clouds hid the sun, and as the wind gained slightly in velocity, the temperature was lowered a few degrees, standing at 81 degrees at 2 o'clock. A half hour later the clouds, which had threatened a deluge, managed to spill .01 inch of water. Two hours later, however, the wind suddenly began to freshen and kept at it until 5 o'clock when it was sweeping along at the rate of 45 mi

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-town .....1,209 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON .....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mains: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

ARE THE DAYS OF BRYAN NUMBERED?

Senator HANNA said on the eve of his departure for the baths of Aix that the Democrats would probably "turn down" BRYAN next year. Possibly the Senator has inside information. The big politicians do now and then exchange confidential advices across the party line. But the wayfarer with no helps to knowledge but his eyes and ears can see that BRYAN is losing ground. The Democrats of New York at Syracuse last September squarely turned their backs on BRYAN. The Democrats of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg on Wednesday turned, if not their backs, at least a very cold shoulder, on him.

W. J. BRYAN may well take heed of himself against the foe, whoever he was, that shut out of that convention the issues that are the breath of his political life. The proceedings of a State Convention are not thus guided by chance. There was a cunning and powerful hand at work. It was a hand hostile to BRYAN. It controlled the convention and cheated his friends with such plausible smoothness that they never knew it. BRYAN can afford to smile at the conscientious Mr. CADWALLADER of Philadelphia, who retired from the convention because the silver leader's name was mentioned in the platform. But the man who put that name in the platform and let the delegates cheer themselves hoarse over it while he excluded all mention of free silver is a man to be watched and feared.

Youngsters in politics who burn with the desire to learn the art and mystery of the craft might read several volumes of solemn histories of parties without getting a tithe of the solid instruction that may be obtained by a diligent study of the first declaration of the Harrisburg Democratic platform:

> The Democracy of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, again renewing our pledges of fidelity and devotion to the sacred rights of the people, true to the faith and principles of our party as declared in the platforms of our several National Conventions, and proud of our matchless leader, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, realize that the issues involved in the coming campaign in Pennsylvania are honest government, clean politics, and the redemption of our State from Republican misrule and corruption.

We are proud of our matchless leader, but we abhor his principles and avoid them as though they were the bacteria of the plague. We remain true to the faith and principles of Democracy as declared in "our several National Conventions," every one of which, from the Baltimore Convention of 1840, the first Democratic convention to adopt a platform, down to the Chicago Convention of 1892, the last National Convention at which a Democratic platform was adopted, has enunciated principles that are absolutely incompatible with Bryanism. Finally, we think this is a good year to be as silent as the grave upon National matters, and we therefore announce our intention to discuss none but State issues in the canvass.

The great slickness of this resolution conceals its majestic impudence. But there were of course a great many delegates who knew perfectly well what they were about when they voted for the adoption of a platform that in the same sentence expressed their pride in BRYAN and threw him overboard. In the interests of art we should be glad to be assured that Mr. CADWALLADER was in the secret and that his withdrawal at the mention of the name of BRYAN was a part of the game. If the anti-Bryan Democrats in Pennsylvania are capable of that degree of high astuteness in pulling the wool over the eyes of the adherents of the "matchless leader," we should unhesitatingly predict that Pennsylvania will send a sound-money delegation to the next Democratic Convention.

The two greatest States in the Union, one with seventy-two and the other with sixty-four votes in the convention, have made it clear by the course of the Democratic organization that they are unfriendly to BRYAN and his principles. Their delegates will be found opposing his renomination. It is not improbable that Connecticut, New Jersey, and Maryland will join them in opposing the policy of madness and destruction. In the twelve months that are to elapse before the convention assembles, twelve months of great prosperity for the country, in which the discontent that is the basis of Populism will be still further diminished, the Democracy in other States will possibly get wisdom. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, added to the States we have mentioned above, with 318 delegates altogether, would be able to prevent the nomination of BRYAN. If reason has not fled from the councils of the party these and still other States may repudiate the impostor.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

What is it we are trying to do in the Philippines? That is the question that is forcing itself upon public attention. If it is merely to do what the Spaniards did, to hold possession of Manila and such other ports and places from which revenue may be derived, without troubling ourselves about the "hinterland," then it seems that we are doing too much and wasting valuable lives. If, on the other hand, we subdue the islands, or even the Island of Luzon, so that there shall be no resistance to our authority throughout its whole extent, we are evidently doing too little, and we have not the force to do more. With the aid of the squadron in Manila Bay doubtless a small garrison would quite suffice to hold the port and town. But as to what is requisite to make all parts of Luzon safe, the testimony of all the experts and eye-witnesses is concurrent. Harper's Weekly has been remarkably well served by its correspondents at Manila since the beginning of the troubles. In the current issue of that periodical Mr. JOHN F. BASS, whose intelligence and impartiality are known and respected, writing under date of April 1, says:

> The campaign to Malolos was not a "regimental commanders' fight," and the result has been disappointing, probably because a well-planned, slowly moving battle line, directed as if to meet a well-trained enemy, is not successful against a guerrilla enemy who simply moves out of the way. In order to make such a campaign successful, it would be necessary to have enough troops to occupy every town of importance in the islands—say, 100,000 men.

This is the same figure, it will be observed, that was given by Gen. LAWTON as the number necessary to maintain order and our sovereignty in the Philippines. This we believe to be what the country wants done. It is the thing we simply must do so far as foreign nations have dealings with the islands, for we are there as the guarantor of order, and order we must guarantee as long as we are compelled to stay. And Congress has failed to provide the President for doing what Congress has empowered and ordered him to do.

That is the evident fact of the Philippine situation. By stripping this country of the troops necessary, according to all our practice, for the peace functions of an army, we are managing to "hold our own." But holding our own is not what we are there for. We are there to take possession of the islands. To that object our brilliant victories and feats of arms, by the testimony of the very men who are winning the victories, are bringing us no nearer.

This is not the President's fault. The only fault he has committed in relation to this matter is the huge continuous blunder of keeping ALGER in a place which ALGER has so glaringly shown himself unfit to fill. With an Alger in the War Department, no wonder that recruiting languishes and that the army is not yet filled up even to the authorized limit, which it would have reached long ago with a man in ALGER's place who commanded the confidence of the army and the country.

But the filling up of the army to its authorized strength would not be enough. Congress, under the baleful lead of GORMAN, has mocked the President and the country by authorizing him, in place of the soldiers whom we need now, and need urgently, to enroll 30,000 men who may become soldiers in six months at the soonest. And yet there is no American, were he a member of Congress itself, who does not recognize that the swiftest way of closing out this war is also the cheapest and the most merciful, and that that is by making a showing of force in the Philippines which is irresistible and overwhelming. Such a force the President not only has not, but can not get under the law as the law now stands.

DEVERY BEFORE MAZET.

> Q.—And so you don't know whether it was a prize fight or a sparring exhibition? A.—It was a sparring exhibition; it was a clean contest from beginning to end, without any of the features of a prize fight.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Q.—Then, if FITZSIMMONS was knocked down by JEFFRIES, why didn't you arrest them? A.—It was my personal opinion that the man was knocked down; but I had no official knowledge by which I knowed that the man was knocked down.—From Chief DEVERY's testimony before the Mazet Committee.

Having seen the fight and having read the report of DEVERY's testimony, a traveler without further information would say that the Chief of Police was either an idiot or a low knave. He is neither. He is not such a fool as not to know that the law was grossly and triumphantly violated at the fight he witnessed. He is by no means such a ruffian as to have consented to the crime merely for the pleasure the spectacle gave him and others. He got his orders to let the fight go on regardless of the law, and he obeyed them. That is the end of the matter so far as this poor creature of a vile system is concerned.

Probably it is the end of the matter altogether. Two years ago this city voted to have a City Government that it knew in advance would employ a Chief of Police of this stamp. The Tammany government has acted after the manner of its kind. The vice, filth, vulgarity, defiant blackguardism, high taxes, and incompetent administration that are the fruits of Tammany rule seem to be quite to the taste of the people. Where is the evidence that they dislike it? Here and there a squeamish reformer has an attack of nausea or some decent man speaks his disgust and swears a bit. But the thing is nasty enough to have provoked uprisings of the people, indictments, impeachments, votes of banishment, and the flight of the chief malefactors in a fully civilized community.

The great check upon remedial action is doubtless the deep-seated conviction that the alternative to Tammany is just as bad as Tammany. The last attempt to get reform by coalition proved that PLATT is both necessary and impossible. Reform can't get in without him, and it couldn't stay in with him a minute.

The situation makes the average decent citizen dumpish and indifferent. He reads this disgusting testimony of the shameless DEVERY without any shock to his civic sensibilities. He thinks it is mighty funny, laughs over it as a good joke, and then dismisses the thing from his mind while he attends to his money-grubbing.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION'S GOOD WORK.

One of the best of the numerous pieces of good work undertaken by the Merchants' Association is the systematic and continuous watching of the business of the Custom House, with a view to rendering it as little of a burden as possible to the business of the city and the country. For this purpose the special "Committee on Import and Appraisement" recently appointed to inquire into the delays in the Appraiser's Department has been made a permanent one. It consists of Messrs. J. CRAWFORD MCCREERY, Chairman; L. C. WARNER, THOMAS H. DOWNING, FRANK GREEN, and H. A. METZ, with G. W. J. ANGELL of the staff of the association, Secretary—an exceedingly strong body, as they have shown in dealing with the matter at first confided to them.

It must not be assumed that the attitude of the committee or of the association toward the Custom House officials is one of opposition or suspicion. On the contrary, as has been abundantly demonstrated, they seek to give to these officials the aid and co-operation of all the business men they represent, with their varied knowledge and experience, such as the best public service cannot possibly command. Any customs system is bound to be a hindrance to business, just as any tax, no matter how necessary and equitable, adds to the cost of living in a community. Unfortunately our customs system is far from being the best, and has for its chief avowed object the limiting or prevention of large classes of imports. The duties imposed are heavy, numerous, complex, often obscure and difficult of exact calculation, and require an extended and elaborate, and, therefore, tedious and expensive, process of assessment and collection. Under these conditions it is the inevitable tendency of the system to produce increasing interference with business and to develop "red tape" almost in proportion to the zeal and energy of the Government employés. This tendency can be counteracted only by the vigilance, energy, and tact of business men, and these qualities are more effective in a well-selected representative committee than they can be in individuals. Unquestionably they are possessed by the present committee.

The first service of the committee, which led to their being continued as a permanent body, was securing the repeal of the order of the Treasury requiring that 10 per cent. of every class of merchandise on each invoice should be sent to the Public Stores to be examined for appraisal. This task required a careful inquiry into all the circumstances of the issue and operation of the order, and ultimately a visit to Washington to submit the facts to the head of the Treasury. The co-operation of the Collector was cheerfully given, and the Appraiser, though he was the originator of the order, was courteous and helpful. The assurance of the committee that the object of the association was "to have the customs service at the Port of New York administered in a fair-minded, business-like manner, in the mutual interest of the Government, the domestic manufacturer, and the honest importer" was appreciated, and they were assured of "the hearty co-operation of the department in this work." In the course of their investigations the committee discovered several important ways in which it was possible to expedite the business of the Custom House by the joint action of the officials, the steamship companies, and the importers, and all of these have been adopted to the great advantage of the business involved, as is shown by the testimony cited in the report.

The Merchants' Association has given another proof of the immense service to be rendered to the community by intelligent and efficient organization for common and legitimate interests.

THE CONEY ISLAND PARK.

We are not surprised at the treatment of the Coney Island project by the Board of Public Improvements. As it lay in the mind of Controller COLER it was much too large a plan to receive immediate approval. And still our own criticism of the plan of the Controller would be that it is too small rather than too large. It is very difficult for even the enthusiastic believers in the future of this great city to form any adequate idea of what it will require and can afford in provision for the health and innocent pleasure of its vast population. It would be an economical and wise thing for the city to acquire now the whole of Coney Island, not necessarily to turn the whole of it into a park at once, but to clear it of all nuisances, put the whole in a decent condition, lease the portions already respectably occupied, and proceed with the development gradually of a pleasure resort on a well-matured plan such as no other city of the Union and very few in the world could supply. Within ten years the absolute utility of the scheme would no more be questioned than is that of Central Park or Prospect Park. It would, indeed, be far more highly appreciated than both of these combined. We are confident that if the city makes any substantial beginning this is what will be done in the end.

Meanwhile there are very strong reasons why Mr. GROUT's plan for a mere strip of improvement 300 or 400 feet wide along the ocean and stretching from Sea Gate only to the Concourse should not be substituted for the plan of Mr. COLER, to take practically the whole of the island west of the Concourse. The Grout plan would invite greater numbers of visitors, and it would leave more than two-thirds of the area covered by the Coler plan to the occupation of precisely the kind of persons that now make the place dangerous and disgusting. These persons, for their purposes, care little for the beach itself, or for access to the ocean. What they want is immediate contact with the crowds, which the Grout plan would give them many times multiplied over the present. It is said that it would be practicable to control these if the police and the health authorities did their duty. It would not be easy, for the line where strict regulation can be enforced is not readily drawn, and there is not any evidence that it would be drawn at all. If the whole area adjacent to the sea were in the possession of the city, and the City Government were completely responsible for it, that would be a very different thing. Responsibility could then be enforced. But if a narrow strip along the ocean be taken, the rest of the west end of the island would probably be as bad as it is now, and on a larger scale.

As for the cost, the estimate of the value of the land as given by the owners and real estate dealers is ridiculous. Five times the assessed value is too steep even for the ingrained impudence of Brooklyn in dealing with the Greater New York. The courts would make short work of such figures when it came to condemnation proceedings.

THE JUDGES AND THE PROFESSOR.

We made, the other day, some remarks upon the large and wholesale contempt of court in which Prof. KENNESON, a professor in the Law School of the New York University, had been indulging himself in a commencement address to his students. In the course of his remarks he condoled with his graduates upon the disadvantages under which they would begin their practice in this city owing to the "ignorance and political favoritism" of the Judges before whom their cases would come. We learn with satisfaction that our remarks are approved, and that Prof. KENNESON's remarks are resented, not alone by the Judges, but by a considerable number of practicing lawyers. From one of these latter we yesterday printed an interesting letter on the subject.

In our remarks we admitted our ignorance whether the gentleman who took so fresh a view of the proprieties attaching to a Professorship of Law was also a practicing lawyer and thus an officer of the courts, a contempt for which he professed for himself, and endeavored to inculcate upon his pupils. We have since learned that he is. There seems, therefore, no reason why he should not be called directly to account for his observations. As every man is said to be the guardian of his own honor, so every court is by law made the guardian of its own dignity. And of course the public has an equal interest in the matter with the courts. If judicial proceedings in this city are conducted with "ignorance and political favoritism," and Prof. KENNESON has evidence to that effect, he should be compelled to produce it. If, on the contrary, he has no evidence, and his remarks were either spiteful or merely reckless, that fact should be clearly brought out, for the vindication of the bench and the protection, as well as for the information, of the community. For the good reputation of the courts of justice is a possession of the public not less than of the Judges themselves.

It is true that if it should turn out that Prof. KENNESON had no evidence to go upon when he made his charges, his usefulness as an instructor of youth would be permanently impaired. But we do not see that he would have anybody to blame for that but himself.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Rival Western towns long ago devised and put in operation so many ingenious schemes for getting the better of each other that the chances of doing anything original in that line are now remote, but the range or possibility is large, and the embryo metropolis of Mountain View, out in Oklahoma, has managed to destroy its neighbor, Oakdale, without imitating anything to be found on the records. The Rock Island Railway recently decided to extend a branch line directly west from Chickasha through the fertile valley of the Washita. For some reason the rails ended at a place where there was nothing in particular when the line was planned, but the mere existence of a terminus suggested a city, and the city was—well, a Spiritualist would say that it was "precipitated." At any rate, the first engine was welcomed by something like a thousand people who had made themselves at home there, and rejoiced in the possession of a newspaper, a brass band, a barber's shop, and of saloons a quantum, at least temporarily, suff. But there was no Post Office, and a city without that institution obviously would not do. But Oakdale, two miles away, had a good practicable Post Office, and Mountain View knew it would not be happy till it had secured the treasure. Negotiations began, and for a time they came to nothing. Oakdale would not relinquish its advantage for anything the Mountain View people could offer—for the Post Office. So Mountain View began to bid for Oakdale itself—population, houses, shops, and all. The impertinence of this was irresistible, and when the figure of $34,800 was offered Oakdale capitulated. This sum gave every inhabitant in the place $69.60, or would, if it had been equally divided, and the division was near enough to equal to overcome all opposition. In a single day every building in the place—they included no sky-scrapers or earth-penetrators, of course—had been put on wheels and started for Mountain View. The latter town is now alone in its glory, and it has a Post Office, which was all it needed.

—To have a big aerolite fall within a few feet of one would seem to be an experience so thrilling that even the most ambitious of story-tellers might well be content with the material thus provided and not insist on ornamenting the episode with a lot of irrelevant embroidery. But the officers of the "P. and O." steamer Parametta, though they narrowly escaped destruction by the missile from the sky, were not content and did not refrain. Arrived at Vancouver, they proceeded to tell a most complex and harrowing tale. The ship was between Singapore and Hongkong. A terrible thunderstorm was in progress. The sea was running Himalayas high. "Suddenly straight from the warring elements above, like a shrapnel from a man-of-war, an immense mass of metal descended, whirring into the sea not 300 yards from the ship. As the meteor struck the water it exploded with a mighty noise, while a vivid flash of lightning, which seemed to set the air trembling, caused a blinding blue light to hang over the ship for thirty seconds. The lightning was followed by a deafening peal of thunder, then all was still. The air became as clear as crystal. The wild wind ceased to shriek through the rigging. The rain clouds had disappeared, and the very waves seemed to temporarily suspend their ceaseless roll as if all nature had been stunned by a mighty shock." That is very good, in its way, of course, but there is some difficulty in believing that a tropical thunderstorm would pay any attention to a meteor. And when one begins to doubt—well, the falsity of a part casts a gloom over the whole.

—Admirable as is, in many ways, the self-restraint shown by the refusal of the two officers directly involved in the controversy as to who should be credited with destroying the Spanish fleet at Santiago, their reticence has the regrettable effect of deferring almost indefinitely a conclusive termination of the painful and demoralizing discussion. Until the glory won on July 3 shall have been so assigned—either divided or undivided—as to meet the voluntary or enforced acquiescence of both Admiral SAMPSON and Admiral SCHLEY the friends and enemies of each and the general public will continue to deduce opinions and beliefs from the incomplete data in their possession. To be sure, we are slowly separating the facts from the fictions that cluster around the problem, and the atmosphere about it is gradually clearing, but this promises to be a long process, and meanwhile hot disagreements are crystallizing into cold hostilities over which men may trip and hurt themselves for years to come. No help, however, is likely to come from either of the two officers. The traditions of the service and considerations of personal dignity will keep them silent, at least until questioned formally by competent superiors. Of that there seems to be little chance at present. Other interrogators can expect, even if particularly fortunate, to get only such replies as Admiral SCHLEY gave to a representative of The Baltimore Sun this week. When pressed to talk about the matter, he would only say "I know as much about that battle as anybody else does, and some day my story may be published. It will not be until after I am dead, though. I don't care to discuss the fight at all. You know that partial writers don't write history. History is written long after partial writers are dead. History will know all about the battle of July 3. The significance of this lies in its plain intimation that there are facts in the case which have not yet been made public and that upon those facts the ultimate decision will be in at least a measure based.

—It is dangerously easy to imagine what our Ambassador to England is certainly saying in unofficial conversations with his friends and acquaintances, and what more than possibly he may soon say at some public function, in regard to the Tammany scheme for purchasing the Lakes of Killarney and the land immediately around them. He enthusiastically favors the acquisition, one may be sure, and one can almost hear him preaching the doctrine—nowhere more popular than in Ireland—that people who own estates should live on them. Others, however, may be pardoned for being less courageous than Mr. CHOATE, and at any rate not even a suggestion that the Muckross lands would not serve their most desirable purpose if turned into an uninhabited park shall make its appearance in this column. THE TIMES believes in parks, and not for the world would it advise alterations in a plan the execution of which would give to the inhabitants of County Kerry free access to and reasonably unrestrained enjoyment of sylvan scenes particularly beautiful. Still, there be certain politicians whose names figure in the current reports who—but what's the use of raising false hopes or even of mentioning desires that, however fervent, have no chance of realization? And then there is Kerry itself to be considered. New York can stand anything, as experience has demonstrated, while there are a few troubles which Kerry has as yet escaped, and which might prove too much for her.

—According to reports that have reached the Pacific Coast, Lieut. HOBSON's mind still turns affectionately and hopefully toward certain heaps of scorched and broken iron that lugubriously decorate the coast of Cuba. Two travelers just arrived at Tacoma from Hongkong—they are women, by the way, a fact that may excite malicious smiles—say that the hero of the Merrimac does not weary of telling about his plans for rebuilding the cruisers Maine and Cristobal Colon. He declares he will some time have the Maine afloat and as good a ship as before she was blown up in Havana Harbor, and his idea is to build a cofferdam around the ship as she lies, clear away the wrecked hull, and build on a wooden extension of the hull. Then she will be raised by ordinary means and towed to a dock. There the wooden half is to be removed and the Maine rebuilt as she was before. The Lieutenant is said to talk with contagious fervor on his pet subject. Best of all, it is declared that "everybody in Hongkong admires him and respects him, believing that the stories carried across from this country have been greatly exaggerated." If that is so, "everybody" is wise as well as amiable, for about the greatness of the exaggeration there is no doubt whatever.

—"In looks and build between the African negro and the ape," is the unflattering description of the native Filipino given by Dr. J. W. MADERA of the Twenty-third Infantry in a letter home. Continuing on the same subject, the doctor writes: "Many of them are cunning, smart, quick, and ready to imitate. They go almost naked, women and men, and speak all sorts of dialects; many of them speak Spanish. We all go armed here, as they do not recognize civilized warfare and will shoot or cut a doctor or hospital corps man just as quick as a soldier." Dr. MADERA was doing hospital duty in Manila when he wrote, and his account of the difficulties under which his services are bestowed is graphic. "I get up at 6 A. M.," he says, "and attend sick call before breakfast. This means that I prescribe for and treat from fifty to sixty men every morning. I also have 1,200 Filipinos to look after and treat every day. About one-third of them are sick and need doctoring. They are wounded, many of them, and have all kinds of diseases, so you can imagine now busy I am kept from morning till night. I wish you could see them swarm around me when I go into the prison yard to doctor them. I cannot understand a word they say, nor can they understand me. I have an interpreter who can understand most of them, but the trouble is I cannot understand him, so we make signs of all kinds. It is a tough job, but I do the best I can." That last sentence is in itself an essay on several topics, and it includes as well the key to the situation. The "job" presented by the Philippines is in the hands of men who thoroughly appreciate its toughness, but they do the best they can, and leave the complaining to be done by the leisure class in Boston. Americans and Americanism are not always well represented abroad—or at home, either, for that matter—but our little exiled army is true blue.

THE DEFENSELESS COUNTRY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Accept my congratulations upon the able editorial of this morning, "A Defenseless Country." Such an attitude taken by the influential non-partisan press would open the eyes of the country to the disgraceful situation caused by unpatriotic partisan and tricky legislators.

I wish to cordially add a tribute to the mass of congratulations already accorded to THE TIMES for its successful efforts to furnish a readable paper for American homes at a price within the reach of all. I find that many citizens, who, like myself are opposed, politically, to some of the "preachments" of your paper have recently come to regard it as a patriotic, brave newspaper, to say nothing of its cleanliness. They are becoming educated to its high standard of morality, from the fact that they have read it to the exclusion of other papers, "cheap and nasty" or expensive, as it might be.

Individually I admire the stand of THE TIMES in support of the foreign policy of the Administration, a policy to which we are bound by circumstances now beyond our control. It is one thing blindly to beat the air in vain attempts to discredit the army, navy, and all concerned in the present policy, in order to gain the vulgar, unthinking applause of an unstable mass; and another bravely to accept the inevitable and uphold the honest endeavors of a tireless Administration to bring the Nation to "peace with honor." THE TIMES cannot say too much in behalf of the brave soldiers who are fighting the Nation's battles and bearing its flag in faraway lands, nor can it too strongly condemn the strange Americans who are "befouling their own nest" and casting slime upon the winners of our victories. It is a satisfaction to know that the efforts of these maligners will be forgotten with their lives.

A VETERAN.

New York, June 15, 1899.

THE COMING STATE CONFERENCE OF RELIGION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a mystery to many of us why your esteemed contemporary The Sun should so regularly darken counsel by words without knowledge on the subject of religion. This has been observable for several years in its attempts to discredit as infidels and unbelieving apostates a group of Christian scholars in this country and England who have been endeavoring to establish the fact of a Divine revelation on more impregnable grounds than the traditional and now discredited notion of the absolute inerrancy of all statements in the Bible. Quite recently it has been observed again in The Sun's discovery that the Conference of Religion in this State, to be held next March, between members of ten or a dozen religious demnominations, indicates an increasing looseness of conviction, a decay of the earnestness and sincerity essential to the vitality of churches. The words of the circular letter, a copy of which was furnished to The Sun, should have prevented such a calumny. This expressly calls for "frank and friendly recognition of admitted differences in religious thought," and at the same time for new emphasis on the unity of the religious spirit in its effort for "a higher righteousness"—"one religion, though many theologies." Yet The Sun has preferred to represent this as indicating the readiness of orthodox men to surrender their distinctive doctrinal tenets and "to accept the rationalism of the extremists."

The distinction between religion and theology is recognized in all Churches. It is regularly acted on in all Churches, and in none more than those which are equipped with theological creeds. The Presbyterian Church, for instance, though stringently exacting theological conformity of all its ministers and officers, receives applicants for membership simply upon the fundamentals of religion, without any theological conditions. So with the others. This well-known distinction seems not to have been discovered by The Sun, although it has long been a matter of common knowledge and remark that religion unites those whom theology divides. Those most seriously divided thus are now proceeding to get together for the proposed State Conference of Religion on such grounds of unity as they find in a religious spirit of endeavor for moral and social betterment. They expressly affirm that they do this without compromise of their admitted differences in theology. Yet this is what The Sun perversely chooses to misrepresent as indicating a decline of religious convictions. In so doing it seems to shut up the religiously disposed part of its readers to the alternative conclusion that it either does not know at all what religion is or that, knowing this, it deliberately prefers to take the irreligious view of a religious movement.

JAMES M. WHITON.

New York, June 15, 1899.

THE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is permitted us to hope that the President will give heed to the manly and vigorous letter of Mr. Everett P. Wheeler to Secretary Gage, which appears in to-day's TIMES, although the miserable history of the past two years offers little encouragement to such a hope, and with the Secretary protesting his ardent friendship for the merit system, we can only pray that the cause of reform may be saved from its friends. One thing, however, is certain, as Mr. Wheeler plainly intimates, and that is that a surrender all along the line to the spoilsmen and "politicasters" will render Mr. McKinley's re-election extremely doubtful. It is fair to assume that the gold Democrats will hold the casting vote in the election of next year, as they held it in the last election. It may be thought a possession of no great value; placed again between the devil and the deep sea, they have only the same choice of evils; yet how they choose is all important to the candidates, and if I do not mistake their present temper they are hardly likely to make the choice of 1896 a second time. The dangers of Bryanism are as formidable to-day as they were three years ago, and yet the gold Democrats are not far from the resolve that, come what may, they will not vote to perpetuate the existing régime; rather than bear the ills they have, they will fly to others that they know not of. For they are but men, and exasperated men are apt to feel that any stick will do to beat a dog. There is the chance that the dog will be taught to behave himself, and in any case the beating is a pleasurable exercise.

F. A. HENRY.

Washington, D. C., June 13, 1899.

THE NATHAN HALE MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of June 14, under the heading, "Nathan Hale Memorial," occur many inaccuracies, and it is due to the Daughters of the American Revolution—if that is the society that is furnishing funds to place the "Nathan Hale Schoolhouse" in proper repair and is caring for its preservation—to be set right regarding the history of said building.

This building was erected for a schoolhouse, probably about the year 1750, "at the fork of the road," between Chapman Ferry and East Haddam Landing, then known as "Moodus, or Moodus Landing."

In the Fall of 1773 and Winter of 1774 (not 1774 and 1775) Hale taught in East Haddam. He was then barely nineteen years of age. This building, in which he taught, was continued as a schoolhouse until 1790, (not 1779,) when it was sold to my grandfather, Capt. Elijah Attwood, Jr., who removed it to his own land, about 100 rods north, and by adding to it converted it into a small dwelling house, where he resided till his death, in 1806. It has been in our family ever since, and in my name since 1847. In 1889 the land on which the building stood and the land adjoining was given to St. Stephen's Episcopal Parish for a church site, I reserving the right to have the old house remain for an indefinite period. The church was erected in that year, directly in the rear of the house. At Easter, 1890, I removed the restraint, as to its longer remaining in front of the church edifice, and we immediately took steps for its removal.

It has been urged that there ought to be patriotism sufficient in East Haddam as a town to take steps for the preservation of so venerable a relic. But towns cannot vote the money of taxpayers for such purposes, and their remains but a handful of the descendants of the Revolutionary fathers in our town at present. Their descendants are now in New York and other cities of our Union, and the few that are left are too poor to get away. Our old farms are now tilled by lately arrived Russian Jews, and our factories are filled with equally late-coming Polanders and Italians, none of whom has so much as heard of Nathan Hale.

My progeny are too few, and their fortune is too uncertain, to insure the building being kept by them for the next 100 years, as our family has kept it since 1799. We too well know how soon death often changes the ownership of real property in this country.

So it was meet and right to so place the building in the hands and under the protection of a society that will never die. For this reason, knowing that my friend Richard Henry Green of your city, whose ancestors formerly resided in East Haddam, and, as tradition says, with whom Nathan Hale boarded while in East Haddam, took a deep interest in all Revolutionary lore, I made him a present of the building, only stipulating that it should not be removed from East Haddam and that steps should be taken for its preservation. He kindly accepted the trust, and has promptly removed the building to the most commanding site on the banks of the Connecticut River.

JULIUS ATTWOOD.

Battle of Santiago Celebration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the Fourth of July falls on Tuesday this year, it seems to give the country an excellent opportunity of celebrating the battle of Santiago on the 3d. Surely the anniversary of this decisive victory should not pass without recognition, and as all the Exchanges and many insurance companies will undoubtedly be closed from Saturday until Wednesday, the mercantile companies might well follow their example. In England there are twenty or more holidays in a year, while in this country we have but nine, and it seems reasonable to suppose that Americans, who are a peculiarly nervous people, and who constantly work at a high tension, would be better for more holidays, especially in the hot season.

Let us this year at least have a day in which to celebrate the victory of July 3, 1898, which, although it may be equaled, can never be surpassed in glory.

INDEPENDENCE.

New York, June 15, 1899.

THE SUN'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

Schley—Hodgson.

From The Sun of Yesterday.

The Washington Post yesterday printed a letter as from Lieut. Commander Hodgson, declaring the conversation which The Sun has printed as occurring between Hodgson and Rear Admiral Schley at the time of the Brooklyn's loop at Santiago to be a falsification. This was the letter:

U. S. S. Brooklyn,
Navy Yard, New York, June 11, 1899.

Dear Admiral Schley: The colloquoy published in The New York Sun and alleged to have taken place between you and me on the day of the battle off Santiago, July 3, 1898, never occurred.
Very respectfully,
A. C. HODGSON,
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.

"Thus The Sun" says The Wahington Post, "is accused of falsehood by its own authority."

Softly, friend. The Sun printed the conversation referred to as true only after its representative had received from Lieut. Hodgson himself his confirmation. The Sun refuses now to believe that Hodgson has been guilty of the denial which The Post's letter would convict him of. There must be some quibble or trick in the case as it has reached The Post and has been presented by it, though The Sun makes no charge of prevarication or wilful falsification against its contemporary.

Lieut. Commander Hodgson is in Newport, but yesterday The Sun received from a brother officer this letter:

Navy Yard, New York, June 14, 1899.

Paul Dana, Esq., Office of The Sun, New York, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: I have read the dispatch in the New York papers of this morning, giving a letter printed in The Washington Post, purporting to be from Lieutenant Commander Hodgson to Rear Admiral Schley, denying the truth of the interview said by The Sun to have occurred between Schley and Hodgson relating to the Brooklyn's loop at Santiago. I believe that the letter as printed cannot have been written by Lieutenant Commander Hodgson, inasmuch as he repeated to me the conversation alluded to in substance in connection with the investigation of the Wainwright Board of Navigators, using it to confirm the position claimed by him in the Brooklyn.

The letter attributed to him must have been garbled. Yours truly,
L. C. HEILNER,
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.

Lieut. Commander Heilner was the Navigating Officer of the Texas, the ship which the Brooklyn's manoeuvre caused to reverse her engines in the midst of the pursuit of the Spanish fleet.

To The Sun's knowledge, so far as men of the highest reputation are worthy of consideration, Lieut. Hodgson has repeated the Schley-Hodgson conversation on several occasions. That is beyond the denial which The Washington Post has been prevailed upon to spread abroad.

If Hodgson actually means now to deny The Sun's original statement without qualification, then we must advise him that we have come to a parting in the ways of life where a gentleman wearing the uniform of the United States had better think deeply before making an irrevocable choice.

NUGGETS.

Language.

"How did you like Dobbins's novel?"

"It was so dry I couldn't wade through it."—Chicago Record.

A Circumstance in Mitigation.

Judge—Was the stolen article gold or only gilt?

Prisoner—It was silver, Sor. The guilt was all me own, yer Anner!—Jewelers' Weekly.

Wild Guess.

Instructor—What is the difference between positive and negative electricity?

Student—It is positive when it is turned on, and negative when it is turned off.—Indianapolis Journal.

Explained.

Housekeeper—What's the reason that all the men who come around begging now are such big, strong-looking fellows?

Polite Pilgrim—De reason, lady, is dat it's only strong-looking fellows w'at kin beg nowadays widout gettin' hurt.—Philadelphia Record.

In Constant Use.

Teacher—Now, boys, which letter of the alphabet do we use most frequently?

Little Willie—I know—E.

Teacher—That's right; how did you know it, Willie?

Willie—'Cause there's two of 'em in "Dewey," an' ain't everybody talkin' about him?—Philadelphia Record.

WHAT MATTERS IT?

From The Denver News.

What matters it, if joy or grief
Should fall into our portion?
If happiness is only brief,
As fleeting is misfortune.
At any rate the self-same fate
Stands at the verge before us,
'Tis but a little while to wait,
His shadow settles o'er us.
'Tis just as well to wear a smile
And all life's tempests weather,
Untroubled. In a little while
We'll all be dead together.

What matters it? A few days more,
The chapter may be ended,
Across oblivion's soundless shore
Our dreams will all be blended.
Howe'er we seek to mend our lot,
In spite of our endeavor,
We age, we die, and are forgot
Forever and forever.
'Tis just as well to be content,
Nor seek to break the tether
That binds us. When the years are spent,
We'll all be dead together.

What matters it? For when we go
New men will take our places;
And in a million years or so
Will come new lands and races.
And when, within some later time,
The earth dies, dropping sunward,
From out the womb of the sublime
New worlds will hasten onward.
A moment in eternity,
Our life is but a feather
Blown from us. Through the long to-be,
We'll all be dead together.

What matters it? For at the best
Soon ceases joy or sorrow;
We pass to everlasting rest,
Or to a brighter morrow.
'Tis but the stopping of the breath
And ended is the story;
We journey through the gates of death
To dreamless sleep or glory.
So what's the use of sighs and tears?
The fates await us whether
We smile or weep. A hundred years,
We'll all be dead together.

VENEZUELA CASE OPENED

The Arbitration Tribunal Begins Its Work in Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN HEARD FIRST

Sir Richard Webster Gives a Review of the Boundary Question and Discusses Former Treaties.

PARIS, June 15.—The first formal meeting of the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission opened this morning. The arbitrators, counsel, and others began assembling at the Foreign Office shortly before 11 o'clock. They were received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, in the apartment in which the tribunal will sit. These are the rooms used at the meeting of the Spanish-American Peace Conference and during the Bering Sea arbitration.

The main room is an oblong chamber luxuriously decorated, having rich moldings on the walls and ceilings and heavy gilt ornamentations, relieved by frescoes in light tones. The ceiling is light blue, and in its centre are magnificent gilt chandeliers. On a raised dais at the end of the room, facing the entrance, are five massive gilt armchairs for the arbitrators, with a table in front of them. Below the dais are half a dozen long tables, placed across the room, for counsel and clerical staff. All the furniture is upholstered in bright red, with gilt frames. A large colored map of the disputed territory hangs on the wall to the right of the arbitrators, with a smaller map of the whole of South America beside it.

Altogether there were about forty persons connected with the tribunal present. The arbitrators and most of their staffs were dressed in frock coats. There were less than a dozen spectators in the portion of the apartment roped off for the general public, and half a dozen ladies, including Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and others belonging to the American party.

The arbitrators took their seats soon after 11 o'clock, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and Sir Richard Henn Collins, Lord Justice of Appeals, sitting on the right of Prof. de Martens, the umpire, and Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, and Justice David J. Brewer sitting on his left hand. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, and the remainder of the Americans sat at the tables at the left side of the room, facing the court, and the British representatives were seated at tables on the right side. Counsel used the desks which served during the Bering Sea deliberations.

WELCOMED BY M. DELCASSE.

The proceedings opened at 11:20, when M. Delcassé briefly addressed the tribunal in French. The Foreign Minister said it gave him special pleasure to welcome the high commission in behalf of the Government of the Republic, which, he added, was greatly pleased at the fact that Paris had been chosen for the sitting of the tribunal, among whom he saw such eminent men, some of whom had occupied with distinction the highest positions. Under the Presidency of M. de Martens, who was universally acknowledged as an authority on international law, he continued, their labors could only result happily in the interests of the dispute and in the interests of humanity, for it would constitute another step toward the realization of the noble project which, launched from an illustrious throne, was making rapid way into the hearts and consciences of the people, and had thus imposed itself with singular force on the solicitude of those who govern them. M. Delcassé concluded by thanking the arbitrators for having accepted the hospitality of France.

Prof. de Martens replied, thanking the French Foreign Minister for his welcome and for the hospitality extended to the arbitrators. The speaker recalled the fact that he came here seven years ago to attend the Bering Sea arbitration. Referring to the work being done at The Hague in the matter of arbitration, he said the Peace Conference sought not merely to arrange a settlement of conflicts, but the avoidance of conflicts, and expressed the hope that the present tribunal would have the result of promoting the welfare and prosperity of the two countries interested.

The professor then announced the rules of procedure agreed upon at yesterday's conference, and said the arbitrators would meet every day excepting Sundays.

Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, thereupon arose and said that in order to meet the views of ex-President Harrison and the other American counsel, in which the English representatives concurred, he proposed that they meet only four days in the week, in view of the extremely heavy work before them.

MR. HARRISON RAISES A SMILE.

Mr. Harrison said he thought there would be in four days' work enough for ordinary men, and he evoked a general smile as, looking around on the gathering of the most eminent jurists of Great Britain and America, he added: "And we are all ordinary men." The work before them, he added, would be a tremendous strain upon counsel.

Prof. de Martens agreed that four days' meeting per week would be sufficient, arranging that the arbitrators would not meet on Fridays, Saturdays, or Sundays.

Sir Richard Webster replied: "As the learned Prof. Martens is going back to The Hague to-night, what days does he propose to give us next week?"

The professor replied that he hoped to give them two days during the latter half of next week, and that he would write from The Hague on Sunday fixing the day of his arrival.

After this Sir Richard Webster announced that counsel had arranged that he should speak first then two Venezuelan counsel, next Great Britain, with possibly two counsel, then Venezuela, and next Great Britain. The final speech was to be made by Venezuela. Sir Richard opened his speech by mentioning that he had the privilege years ago to appear in the same room as junior counsel in the Bering Sea case. He was standing at the very desk which served at that time. It was a significant fact that Venezuela was represented on the distinguished men of the American Republic, while America was represented on the bench by two Judges of the very highest position. It was a great honor for himself and his colleagues to address such a tribunal.

The leading counsel for Great Britain then paid a tribute to Prof. de Martens, whose reputation was international, and said:

"I shall probably have to say much with which my friends disagree, but I am sure they will extend to us the courtesy of forbearance, which we desire to extend to them and which is customary between counsel in these cases."

Continuing, Sir Richard said he only intended to touch to-day upon the general topics underlying the whole discussion, and proceeded to give a geographical and historical review of the whole question, going back to the time of Columbus.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

In the course of his remarks he said he regarded the Treaty of Munster as a most important matter for the tribunal, as Great Britain held that Spain was not entitled to claim the whole of the Western world in view of the fact that she was established in the position of the Dutch. He presumed American counsel took an utterly different view of the construction of both the Munster and Utrecht Treaties, and thought the arguments advanced by American counsel were not characterized by that breadth which might be expected from such eminent counsel.

The representative of Great Britain then took up the terms of the treaty of arbitration, and laid great stress on the British contention that the treaty was a contract between Venezuela and Great Britain, and not between the Spaniards and Dutch. The tribunal, he contended, had to decide the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana at the present time, and not between the Spaniards and Dutch in 1814.

Counsel then said that, in order to clear up any misunderstanding, he announced that Great Britain recognized Venezuela as the successor of Spain, and he submitted that the boundary, as it might have been settled in 1814, was not the same as it ought to be defined to-day. Respecting the fifty years' title clause, Great Britain submitted that it ought to come back from the date of the conclusion of the treaty of arbitration. Counsel was adverse to holding that fifty years ought to constitute a title, whatever might be the paramount title of the other power, as this would cut both ways. Where such a case was proved the matter could be settled in one of three ways—by deflecting the boundary line with territorial compensation elsewhere, without territorial equivalent, or by the payment of compensation, adding that the tribunal had absolute discretion in the matter.

Sir Richard Webster spoke in a clear voice, and the arbitrators and counsel followed his speech closely, making notes and occasionally asking him to clear up a doubtful point. He occupied the remainder of the day in an explanation, with the aid of the map on the wall, of the geographical difficulties of the dispute, and concluded the opening stage of his speech shortly before 4 o'clock, when the tribunal adjourned. Prof. de Martens said he hoped to be able to hold the next meeting on the coming Wednesday.

The members of the tribunal were photographed this afternoon, grouped on the steps at the entrance of the Foreign Office. The officials of the Foreign Office provided a substantial luncheon for the Commissioners and their staffs in a hall adjoining the courtroom.

THE LIPTON COMPANY FINED.

Accused of Making a False Trade Description for Profit.

LONDON, June 15.—A police court summons against Lipton, Limited, on the charge of making false trade description by including the weight of lead paper and other wrappings in the weight of tea, resulted to-day in a fine of $50 and costs. The summons was issued at the instance of another trader, who alleged that the profits of the Lipton Company by this means were increased $85,000 per annum.

Counsel for the Lipton concern denied the practice resulted in any profit, but Magistrate Cluer, in passing judgment on the Lipton Company, said he thought the practice was not only a false trade description, but against public policy, adding that it was false and deliberate, and that being deliberate it was not innocent. Counsel for the Lipton Company have given notice of an appeal.

RUMORED WRECK ON THE VOLGA

No American Vessel Named Niagara Navigating the Russian River.

LONDON, June 15.—An irresponsible news sheet publishes an alleged dispatch from Saratow, Russia, asserting that the Niagara, an American built steamer, was wrecked in the River Volga during a storm to-day, with a loss of 120 lives. There is no confirmation of the statement from any other sourse.

The Shipping Record contains the names of four American built vessels called Niagara. The largest of these, formerly a Ward liner, is now owned and used as a collier by the United States Government. There is a tug of that name hailing from Bay City, Mich., and a small steamer hailing from Buffalo. The fourth vessel of the name is Howard Gould's steel yacht, a vessel of 708 tons register, and 245 feet long, which left here a few weeks ago with Mr. and Mrs. Gould and a party of friends for a cruise about Norway. The Niagara was last reported at Cork, Ireland, June 3, on which day she left for the Norwegian coast, intending to call at Kingstown, Belfast, and Oban.

The River Volga empties into the Caspian Sea, on the southeastern side of Russia. The Niagara would require several weeks to reach it from Ireland, even were it possible for a vessel of her size to thread the canals and tributaries leading to it from St. Petersburg, which is doubtful.

LOCKE RICHARDSON IS DEAD.

American Elocutionist Passes Away in Berlin After an Operation.

BERLIN, June 15.—Prof. Locke Richardson, the elocutionist, who underwent an abdominal operation May 31, at the hands of Prof. Bergman, as a last resort in the efforts to save his life, died here this morning. His body will be cremated in this city.

Locke Richardson was an American who had achieved a pre-eminent position in the line of work to which he devoted himself. He was an elocutionist of rare intelligence and power, and his renditions were chiefly confined to portions of Shakespeare's plays.

Prof. Richardson was about fifty-five years old. He left this country in the latter part of March, 1898. For a good while he had been suffering from cancer, and when he went to Berlin to be operated on grave fears that he would never recover were prevalent among his friends in this city. He had a wife and family, who were with him in Berlin.

He had accumulated more money in the practice of his profession than is customary even with good elocutionists, and his work had been of such an order as to receive the praise of critics of undisputed weight. Major J. B. Pond, who managed him during tours in 1873 and 1874, expressed that opinion yesterday. "At one time," said Major Pond, "Prof. Richardson made a tour around the world in the practice of his profession. Not long ago he appeared more than once at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Prof. Richardson was at one time a member of the Lotos Club. He resigned from that organization in January, 1897, but remained until his death a member of The Players.

Albanians Attack Servian Villages.

DELGRADE, June 15.—A number of Albanian bands, assisted by 2,000 Turkish regular troops, are reported to have attacked a number of Servian villages in the Javlonitza District. It is added that during the fighting a large number of men were killed and wounded on both sides. The Turks, it is further pointed out, being in superior force, overpowered the frontier guards and now blockade three villages. A force of Servian regular troops has been dispatched to the scene of the conflict with orders to expel the invaders.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica Boundary.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 15.—The engineers of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have disagreed for about six months regarding the line defining the margin about Lake Nicaragua, and now the Nicaraguan engineer has appealed, in an open letter, to Gen. Alexander, the arbiter of the boundary, to examine and decide the lake question without the concurrent request of Costa Rica. It is expected that President Zelaya will return June 20 from Jinotepe to Managua.

The Elbe Canal Bill Favored.

BERLIN, June 15.—The lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day, by a vote of 240 to 160, referred back to the committee the Rhine and Elbe Canal bill, after the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, had strongly urged its passage, saying the Prussian Government regarded the construction of the canal as urgently necessary, both to promote industry and to increase the defensive power of the whole Fatherland. Herr Von Heereman then moved that the bill be re-referred to the committee which had previously rejected it.

India's Proposed Duty on Sugar.

LONDON, June 15.—The House of Commons this evening, by a vote of 293 to 152, rejected a motion proposed by the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, Liberal member for East Wolverhampton and former Secretary of State for India, praying the Queen to disallow the proposal of the Indian Government to impose countervailing duties upon sugar.

Cession of Spanish Islands Delayed.

MADRID, June 15.—Owing to the policy of obstruction adopted by the Republicans, the Minister of Finance, Señor Villaverde, has been compelled to postpone the introduction of important financial bills, and the bill approving the cession of the Caroline Islands, the Ladrones, and the Pelew Islands to Germany is likely to be delayed.

Drought Causes Famine in Africa.

LONDON, June 15.—Advices received here from East Africa show famine is prevailing in the German possessions owing to the drought, which also prevails alarmingly in the British Protectorate. Hundreds of women and children are dying of starvation, and the resident whites are wholly unable to cope with the distress.

Reply to Uitlanders' Petition.

JOHANNESBURG, June 15.—The reply of Secretary of State for the Colonies Joseph Chamberlain to the petition of the Uitlanders has been officially communicated to the South African League.

THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE of next Sunday will abound in interesting features. Among them will be the following: Full-page portrait of Alexander J. Cassatt, newly elected President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; illustrated article on West Point Military Academy, with portraits of Col. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent of the Academy; Col. Otto L. Hein, Commandant of Cadets, and First Lieut. Robert L. Howze, Instructor of Cavalry; latest portrait of Augustin Daly, together with appreciative review of his career, by E. A. Dithmar, dramatic critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES; illustrated description of the famous Cathedral of St. John the Divine, by Charles de Kay; examples of the work of David Neal, the American painter; illustrated description of Russian Embassy at Washington, with portrait of Count Cassini; reproduction of bronze tablet to be placed on the Olympia upon her return to the Harbor of New York; illustrations of scenes in the fashionable Berkshire district. To be sure of getting a copy of this attractive edition order from your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The very disagreeable temperature, the uncomfortable humidity, and the heat made yesterday, even with the evening shower, a bad day for traveling. There are yet a few people in town, some of whom are taking interest in the races, and others who are passing through and others yet who are waiting very quietly at home for the opening of the resort season, and more comforting weather. Socially, with the exception of a few weddings, there was nothing to chronicle. Fifth Avenue, after its extreme gayety of Wednesday, when the long line of carriages suggested the height of the season, resumed its Summer inactivity and dullness.

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There were a few passengers of note booked on the outgoing ships. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and her son, Mr. Center Hitchcock, were on the Auguste Victoria. Others booked on the same ship were Mr. and Mrs. John Wanamaker and Miss Wanamaker, Mrs. George G. Williams, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Mrs. Frank B. Keech, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Berckmans, Mrs. Samuel Batcheller, and Mr. Frederic Stearns.

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The Campania to-morrow will take out also several well-known New York and other modish people. Mr. and Mrs. George Eastwick of New Orleans are booked to sail for England, where they will make an extended tour of the cathedral towns. Mrs. Eastwick was Miss Celeste Stauffer. Mrs. John G. Neeser and the Misses Neeser also expect to sail on the same ship. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong are among those who had originally planned to go by the Campania.

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Surrogate and Mrs. Varnum have gone to Babylon, L. I., for a part of their honeymoon, Mr. Dickey having loaned them his house there. Mr. Hermann Oelrichs has departed for California, as is his custom for the Summer. He has to look after the interests of the Fair estate. In the Autumn he will be joined by Mrs. Oelrichs and her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

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Society did not turn out in force at the races yesterday, although much is expected of it to-morrow. If the thunder shower of last evening will be followed by others and the air cooled, there may be a considerable attendance of Hempstead and Westchester people. There are still stopping around Meadow Brook Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Smith Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Miss May Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bird, Mr. Raoul Duval, Mr. Ralph Ellis, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Willets, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy and Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, all of whom are fond of racing and who will, if the weather is at all propitious, go to the Suburban. The late Mrs. August Belmont always patronized the races, but Mr. August Belmont, being still in deep mourning for her, will not be seen there this year. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Rives will all be present, according to existing plans.

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A correspondent has fault to find with the constant use of the name of Mr. James Boothby Roche, the Irish member of Parliament, as Mr. Burke-Roche, and suggests that as it is snobbish it should be dropped. Mr. Roche used the hyphenated name for some years after he married Miss Work, and as Mr. Burke-Roche he is known to many Americans who do not recognize that he and Mr. Boothby Roche (not hyphenated) are one and the same person. Mr. Roche dropped the Burke at the time that he became a member of Parliament. It is one of his numerous family patronymics, and he has a perfect right to it if he chooses to use it. Mrs. Roche dropped it for a while last Summer at Newport, her name appearing on a list of patronesses to Miss Duncan's dance as simply Mrs. Roche, but she has resumed it. However, so long as Mr. Roche has seen fit to drop it he may be known as Mr. James Boothby Roche, late Burke-Roche. As his brother, Lord Fermoy, has no heir and has narrowly escaped death twice within the past twelvemonth, perhaps it may not be long before the question is settled and he may be addressed as Lord Fermoy, to whose title he will succeed. Whether Mrs. Roche or Mrs. Burke-Roche chooses to call herself Lady Fermoy when that event occurs will be another interesting question.

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The following from a correspondent at Morristown gives a bit of suburban gossip:

The Morristown golfers, who devote most of their time when in pursuit of the game and the elusive golf ball on the links of the Morris County Club, are also having a very busy social month. The golf club managers are now giving special attention to musical features, and have set apart several days for informal concerts on the lawn. On July 4 a military band has been secured to aid in the patriotic celebration of the day, and on Thursday, June 24, the Hungarian band will play.

Dances are now held in the clubhouse every Friday evening, and these, with the increasing number of private dinners and luncheons given by various members, make an enjoyable round of social diversions every week. Mr. Mellon of Philadelphia gave a dinner a few days ago for eight persons, and on Tuesday Mr. Augustus L. Revere, Chairman of the House Committee, gave a dinner of sixteen covers. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. George G. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart, Mayor and Mrs. MacConnell, Mrs. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Vice Chancellor and Mrs. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, and Mr. and Mrs. Cauldwell. The table decorations were June roses. The game of badminton has just been introduced, and meets with favor. The afternoons every week will be especially designated for it, so that golf will not be the only sporting feature of the club.

Many of the ladies' luncheons are followed by an informal game of euchre, two enjoyable ones of this character recently being given by Mrs. Henry Phipps and Mrs. Frederic Ward.

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One of the large weddings in London recently was that of Lord Petre to Miss Audrey Clark. It was one of much interest to Americans, as the Petre family has intermarried with the Cavendish-Taylors, the descendants of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The Petres are an old Roman Catholic family, and for a long time the holder of the title was a priest. The ceremony was conducted by Cardinal Vaughan at the Servite Church in London, and was witnessed by a large and very fashionable congregation. There was a nuptial mass with excellent music, and a reception afterward, at which were present the Duke of Norfolk, Lady Clifford of Chudleigh, and many well known Catholics. Among the wedding gifts was a sapphire and diamond brooch from the Prince of Wales.

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Americans are quite helpful in all London charities. At the bazaar held at the Gand Central Hotel last week, in aid of St. Mary's Hospital, there was an American room, which attracted a great number of persons. It was beautifully decorated in green and gold, with the bright colors of the English and American flags mingling together over the doorway. Among those who had stalls there were Mrs. Choate and Mrs. Ronalds.

In the palm lounge American and other iced drinks were served, and this was presided over by Lady Sassoon.

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A note from Paris, which will also be of interest. At a matinée musicale given by Mme. Edouard André, Miss Lydia Eustis, the sister of Mrs. Kinen, made an excellent impression with her splendid contralto voice. Mrs. Kinen, who was the elder Miss Eustis, was a pupil of Gounod. They are both well known in New York and Newport. They are nieces of Ex-Ambassador Eustis, and cousins of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.

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Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., was in the city yesterday. She was on her way to Bar Harbor.

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The marriage of Miss Clara W. Moss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt D. Moss of 124 East Thirty-ninth Street, to James B. Tailer will take place Thursday, June 29, at the Summer home of the bride's parents, Islip, L. I. Miss Moss is a sister of Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 15.—Many improvements have been made at the golf club under the management of Lispenard Stewart, Chairman of the House Committee. The clubhouse has been put in excellent order, all the floors having been polished and new rugs having been placed in the ladies' tearoom. Green and white awnings have been fitted at all windows, giving the clubhouse as one approaches it a most inviting appearance. The links are in the pink of condition, which is due to the efforts of Arthur T. Kemp and John Bolt, members of the Greens Committee.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood Davis of Philadelphia are at the Hodges Cottage.

The Rev. Mr. Hunter of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew T. Zabriskie.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., went to New York this evening.

Gen. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson and the Misses Pierson have arrived for the season.

George W. Smith of New York is the guest of Josiah M. Fiske.

Capt. Woodbury Kane arrived from New York this evening.

Mrs. George Gordon King will give a lawn party to-morrow afternoon.

Late arrivals at the Newport Golf Club include Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, J. W. Jaffery, and the Rev. Joseph Richardson.

Among the ladies who enjoyed tea at the golf club this afternoon were Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss Burden, Miss Winthrop, Miss Gerry, Miss Wetmore, and Mrs. Richard McCreery.

Mr. and Mrs. William Murray of New York have arrived at their newly purchased villa, on Ocean Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Taggart of New York have arrived at Maple Side.

A natural spring has been found at Spouting Rock beach by John Whipple, and he has given a contract to erect independent water works for use of the bathers and bathhouses at that beach.

It is understood that several cups will be offered for the amateur swimmers at Spouting Rock beach during the season, and already several gentlemen have begun to train for these events and other similar events there.

There is gossip heard regarding a swimming match between several gentlemen of the cottage colony for a swim from Narragansett Pier to Newport, and among the names mentioned as probable contestants is Charles M. Oelrichs, who is recognized as the best swimmer among the cottagers. It will be recalled that last season the swim from the Pier to Newport was accomplished by Messrs. Burden and Cutting, the finish being made during a severe thunder and lightning storm. It is reported that Thomas Whipple is among those now training for the coming matches, and he, too, is counted upon as one of the best swimmers in this city.

Mrs. Louis B. McCagg entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Whitney Warren has returned from New York.

Mr. John R. Caswell has arrived at his cottage for the season.

Mrs. R. C. Carrasco has gone to North Conway, Mass.

Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Powell, who have been passing the Winter in the South, returned to-day and opened their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Howard Worth of Brooklyn are the guests of Mrs. J. A. Bramen.

Mrs. S. H. W. Carroll of Baltimore, who recently purchased Elmhurst, at the one-mile corner, is here having improvements made to the estate.

Charles W. Wharton has rented his steam yacht Chippeta to Justin Strawbridge of Philadelphia for the season.

A. O. Taylor has rented for Capt. J. J. Lee his cottage on Bryer Avenue, in Jamestown, to Prof. F. G. Allinson of Providence for the Summer.

W. J. Bliss of Baltimore has rented one of the Horgan cottages at Jamestown for the Summer.

The much-needed rain began falling this evening, and there is general rejoicing in the city and on the island.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Flower of New York have arrived at Cloverpatch for the season.

Mrs. George W. Wales is expected for the season to-morrow.

Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray and family will arrive for the season to-morrow.

It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will arrive at their cottage Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., have taken possession of West Cliff for the season, after having passed a visit with Mrs. Vanderbilt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson.

Dr. William Barton Hopkins and family of Philadelphia have arrived for the season.

The Hon. Lispenard Stewart has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown have arrived at the Fearing cottage, on Narragansett Avenue, from Hot Springs.

Arrivals at the Aquidneck include H. K. Fulton and John Diyle Carmonly of Washington, Mrs. W. J. Dutton, Miss Dutton, and Miss Gertrude Dutton of San Francisco, and J. M. Rosecrans, Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell are expected from Providence for the season to-morrow.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Evans—Hoe.

Dr. Samuel Morley Evans and Miss Ellen James Hoe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoe of 11 East Thirty-sixth Street, were married yesterday afternoon in the West Presbyterian Church, in Forty-second Street, near Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans, a brother of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony. Miss Ruth L. Hoe was her sister's maid of honor and only attendant. The bride's gown was of white satin, trimmed with lace, point d'esprit, and ange blossoms. Her bouquet was composed d'esprit extended about the edge of the skirt, and the sleeves and yoke of the bodice were formed entirely of this material. The tulle veil was attached to a coronet of orange blossoms. Her mother was composed of pink moss rosebuds, fringed with ferns. The maid of honor wore white organdie over pink silk, ornamented with lace. Her large white hat was trimmed with ostrich tips. She carried pink and white roses. Frank Evans, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were the two brothers, Robert Hoe, Jr., and Arthur Hoe. The church was decorated with hydrangeas, carnations, roses, and Summer blossoms of pink and white, with a background of palms. Garlands of the flowers trailed closely over the pulpit and choir gallery, just behind.

Milne—Blake.

The marriage of William Edwards Milne, son of Dr. William J. Milne, President of the State Normal College, at Albany, to Miss Marion Stanley Blake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton H. Blake, took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, in Englewood, N. J. The Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Hamilton, pastor of the Englewood Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony. The bride was gowned in white satin, trimmed with point lace, worn with a veil of tulle caught with orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of white sweet peas and orchids. Miss Ruth Parsons Milne, sister of the bridegroom, and maid of honor, wore a costume of yellow silk mull and carried roses matching this in color. The bridesmaids were Miss Emma Holbrook of Springfield, Mass.; Miss Jean Palmer of New York, Miss Mary Russell of Great Barrington, and Miss Ellen Chater of Englewood. Their gowns were of white silk muslin, ornamented with lace. Merrill Gates, Jr., New York was best man, and the ushers were Eugene Kimball, Henry Clews, Jr., and Sheppard Homans of New York, and Hobart Betts of Englewood.

Billings—Evans.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Bonbright Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Evans, of Morristown, N. J., to Oliver Chandler Billings of this city, took place on Wednesday afternoon in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church at Morristown. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Hibbard, rector of St. Peter's. Charles M. Billings, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bride was attended by her sisters, the Misses Harriet Bonbright and Madeline Evans, and her cousin, Miss Isabel Sloan Kennedy, of Pittsburg, Penn. The ushers were George F. Dana, Louis E. Osborn, and George Dexter Austic, all of Cincinnati; Howard K. Mohr of Philadelphia, Herbert Hamlin of Chicago, and McLane Van Ingen of New York. The bride wore white satin duchesse trimmed with rose point lace and chiffon, tulle veil, bordered with point lace, and diamond ornaments, the gift of the bridegroom, and pearls.

Levis—Tyng.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 15.—Miss Grace Royal Tyng, daughter of Mrs. Russell Degen Tyng, was married to the Rev. Norman Van Pelt Levis, rector of Christ Church, Westerley, R. I., in St. John's Episcopal Church here this evening. The groom's best man was his brother, Edward H. Levis of Mount Holly, N. J. The bride's uncle, A. Foster Higgins of Greenwich, Conn., gave her away. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, D. D., assisted by the Rev. J. R. Atkinson, rector of Trinity Church. The bride wore the same gown in which her mother was married in the same church. It was of heavy corded cream silk, en train, with high neck and elbow sleeves, yoke of chiffon and Duchesse lace, and deep ruffle of chiffon around the bottom of the skirt. Her only ornament was a sunburst of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom.

The maid of honor, Miss Harriet H. Tyng, wore a gown of corn-colored organdie en train, with cream lace insertion, high neck, and elbow sleeves, and silver-spangled lace butterfly in the hair. The bridesmaids were Miss Daisy Plunkett of Nutley, N. J.; Miss Caroline De Billier and Miss Sadie Barrett of New York, and Miss Frances Russell Tyng, Miss Constance Dudley Tyng, and Miss Amelia McAllister of Elizabeth. They wore simple gowns of white mousseline de soie over green, demi-train, high neck, and elbow sleeves, with pale green satin collar and belt and yoke of point d'esprit lace. Little Miss Lillie Egleston, the flower girl, was in white and carried white roses, and Master Norman Johnson, the ribbon boy, wore white. The ushers were Howard C. Levis of Schenectady, N. Y., a brother of the bridegroom; Thomas Wilkins Hulme and the Rev. Lyman Pierson Powell of Philadelphia, the Rev. H. Richard Hulse of New York, and John Lathrop Gray and Randolph Poythress Harrison of Elizabeth.

Carter—King.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 15.—Miss Amelia King of Princeton and Benjamin Franklin Carter, Professor of French in the university, were married at the First Presbyterian Church here to-night. The bride was attired in a tulle satin gown, and wore a white veil. She carried a bouquet of bridal roses. She was given away by her brother, Dr. William B. King of the Princeton Class of '89. Many friends from New York and Philadelphia were present. Dr. George T. Purves, assisted by the Rev. L. B. Crane, officiated.

THE STROLLERS ENTERTAIN.

Their Efforts Warmly Greeted at Weber & Field's.

The Strollers, an organization formed a few years ago to further the interest of amateur dramatic art, gave their sixth "roister" last night at Weber & Field's Music Hall. There was a large and friendly audience, chiefly composed of the members of the organization and their friends.

The programme began with an olio of three numbers, consisting of bass and baritone ballads, rendered by John Boyle and L. H. Langley, and two piano selections by M. Melville Ellis. Then followed the event of the evening, a musical satire in two acts, the text and lyrics of which were written by Stroller J. Cheever Goodwin, while the tuneful music was composed especially for the occasion by Strollers Richard Henry Warren and Emile A. Bruguière, Jr. The piece was called "The Rightful Heir," with most of the action taking place, according to the official announcer, on Ward Fayles Coward, before the curtain went up. However erratic the characters in the satire may have been there was no caricature to the music, and Strollers Meriam Bruce, Joseph G. Lamb, J. William Macy, George Newell Hamlin, Leonidas M. Lawson, Jr., Mackenzie Gordon, J. Berkeley Smith, and J. Cheever Goodwin sang and acted their parts in a creditable manner.

Mr. Pain's Fireworks Display.

Although Mr. Pain's regular show for the season at Manhattan Beach will not begin until Saturday, June 24, owing to the preparations necessary for the two battle spectacles, there will, nevertheless, be a fireworks display in celebration of the opening of the season Saturday, June 17. After Sousa's concert, or about 9:30 P. M., Mr. Pain will give a display of fireworks on the western lawn, and will also make display of water fireworks about 150 yards off shore. There will be no charges for these exhibitions.

RICHARD DELAFIELD'S ELECTION

His Duties in Bank and Colonial Trust Company.

The election of Richard Delafield, a Vice President of the National Park Bank, as First Vice President of the Colonial Trust Company, to succeed the late Roswell P. Flower, will not deprive the Park Bank of his services, but much of the work which he has undertaken during the illness of President E. E. Poor of the bank will be borne by a Third Vice President, who has been appointed. Mr. Poor himself, who improves in health daily, will also soon be in a condition to return to the bank.

Mr. Delafield was born at New Brighton, S. I., forty-six years ago, and when twenty years old began his business career as a clerk. Seven years later he was in the California trade, and later of the Pacific slope products houses of Delafield, Morgan, Kissel & Co. and Delafield, McGovern & Co. He became a Director of the National Park Bank Dec. 26, 1890, and rapidly grew into its intimate business life. He became one of its Vice Presidents three years ago. Mr. Delafield is as prominent in social life as in commercial and banking affairs. His club memberships include those of the Merchants', Union League, Tuxedo, and New York Athletic Clubs. He possesses the physical distinction of being the tallest and most robust and athletic of New York bank officers.

A Dinner to Lawrence Honigman.

Lawrence Honigman, who, for more than twenty-one years was in the employ of Speyer & Co., and who, from to-day on joins his brother, I. Honigman, at 50 Broadway, in the banking and brokerage business, was given a "farewell dinner" last evening by his colleagues, at the Jersey Central Building Roof Garden. James Speyer and his partner, Ferdinand Hermann, attended the dinner, which was a most enjoyable affair throughout. Mr. Honigman was presented by his colleagues with a handsome watch fob, and the firm gave him a handsome diamond studded watch and chain, as well as one of the "yellow" envelopes, for which Speyer & Co. are noted. The following gentlemen attended the dinner: W. F. Sebert, who for fifty-four years was in the employ of Speyer & Co.; A. J. Sauter, L. J. Salomon, H. Ruhlender, Max G. Hoepf, Paul Eastwald, David Frank, H. Zacharias, Ambrosius, Charles Ludman, Robert M. Lowitz, Edgar Wachenheim, C. Sternheim, James Rattray, Remsen McGinnis, J. Hirschman, E. J. Delaney, G. De Neufville, B. Axhausen, L. L. Lorillard, Jr., Henry G. Busch, Alfred Somborn, Frank Probst, and Alexander Amend.

ITALY WANTS SATISFACTION.

Arrest of Gen. Giletta at Nice May Cause Trouble.

LONDON, June 16.—The Italian Government, says the Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail, has demanded satisfaction from France for the arbitrary arrest at Nice of the Italian, Gen. Giletta, taken into custody there on the charge of espionage.

Gen. Giletta, when arrested at Nice on Monday, protested that he was there on a furlough, but the French authorities, whose agents had been watching him, asserted that he had been detected in attempts to examine the fortifications on the frontier. Upon his person were found various plans of fortifications. These, he said, were merely the drawings of a tourist and had no secret character whatever. Some years ago he was arrested on a similar charge, but at that time there was no evidence sufficient to hold him.

Bedouins Attack Egyptian Convoy.

LONDON, June 16.—The Cairo correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "A party of Bedouin Arabs recently attacked a convoy of Egyptians, with the Holy Carpet of Mohammed, between Mecca and Medina. A fierce conflict ensued. Four soldiers and three civilians of the convoy were killed, and the rest fled. The Bedouins hold the carpet for ransom."

Plans to Explore the North Atlantic.

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—The International Hydrographic Biological Congress to discuss arrangements for periodical researches in the North Atlantic and the North Sea opened here to-day. Sir John Murray, Dr. Nansen, and other explorers were among those present.

To Send Models of Warships to Paris.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Among the exhibits of the Navy Department at the Paris exhibition next year will be handsome models of the famous battleship Maine, Dewey's flagship, Olympia, and the Oregon. These models are now on exhibition at the Navy Department.

Eleven Workmen Burned in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15.—Eleven workmen were burned to death yesterday in a fire that destroyed a dwelling house near Rybinsk, in the Government of Yaroslav, European Russia.

War Insurance at Johannesburg.

LONDON, June 15.—Some war insurance was effected at Lloyds to-day at 15 per cent. for three months and at 2 per cent. for insurance for buildings at Johannesburg.

BANKS MUST PAY MORE TAXES.

Chicago Assessors Demand Returns on Realty Held in Trust.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Chicago banks must pay taxes on the book value of their capital stock, without deduction for unearned interest, collection charges, Government bonds, and real estate. That decision was reached by the Board of Assessors after a long session, convened to consider claims filed by State and National banks for exemptions on the grounds stated.

The claims made by National banks that their real estate holdings are included in the valuations of stocks given in personal property schedules, and therefore are not subject to a real estate taxation in addition, is not upheld by the board. The First National Bank maintained that inasmuch as National banks cannot own real estate, the real property in their possession is held in trust, and that their interest in the holdings is represented in their surplus earnings and undivided dividends, and therefore is taxed as personal property. Attorney Richberg, for the board, ruled the reverse on the ground that their possession of real estate is equivalent to ownership. It

CONGRESSMAN BLAND DEAD

Missouri Silver Champion Passes Away After a Long Illness.

LONG CAREER IN THE HOUSE

His Principal Efforts Put Forth in Vain to Restore the White Metal to Free Coinage.

LEBANON, Mo., June 15.—Congressman Richard Parks Bland died at his home near Lebanon at 4:30 A. M. to-day.

Mr. Bland returned home when Congress adjourned in March and soon suffered a relapse from an attack of the grip. For more than two months he had been confined to his home, and his health had gradually declined. On the 3d of this month he suddenly grew worse, and for the first time the public was informed of his critical condition. From time to time since then the patient had shown signs of improvement, but he continued to grow weaker. Sunday and Monday he presented an improved condition, and Monday afternoon strong hopes for his recovery were entertained. About 10 o'clock Tuesday night, however, he became unconscious and continued in that condition until he died.

The funeral will take place at Lebanon at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Mr. Bland's remains will be placed in the Opera House to-morrow, and will lie in state for twenty-four hours. The funeral will be conducted by the Masonic order, and all the ministers of Lebanon will assist in the ceremonies.

Richard Parks Bland was born near Hartford, Ky., Aug. 19, 1835. In order to procure sufficient means to attend school in Winter, he did farm and other work through the Summer months at $1.50 to $2 per week. At eighteen he attended the Hartford (Ky.) Academy for one year, where he took a teacher's course.

After teaching school several terms in Kentucky, he started for California in 1855 by the way of Missouri, where he stopped long enough to teach one term of school in Wayne County. In California, Nevada, and Colorado, during the next ten years, Mr. Bland alternated his occupations between studying and practicing law, fighting Indians, and holding office. In the latter capacity he was the Treasurer of Carson County, Col., which was at the time a part of the Territory of Utah. At the end of ten years' experience on the Pacific slope he returned East to Rolla, Mo., where he settled down to the practice of law. Remaining there three years he removed to Lebanon, Mo., where he continued his law practice.

Mr. Bland was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket of the then Fifth Congressional District of Missouri in the Grant-Greeley campaign of 1872. Two of the most important events in the life of Mr. Bland took place during his first Congressional term, namely, his marriage to Miss Virginia Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of Gen. E. Y. Mitchell of Rolla, Mo., and the passage of the act demonetizing silver, or, as Mr. Bland and others subsequently termed it, "the crime of 1873."

James G. Blaine was Speaker of the House of Representatives of this Forty-third Congress, and it was at this time that the bill for the increase of the greenback circulation from about $375,000,000 to $400,000,000 was passed by the House. Although a new-comer on the floor of the House and belonging to the minority party, Bland made two speeches in favor of governmental issue of the greenbacks and in fierce denunciation of the National bank system. He also participated with his party associates in the notable fight against the "Force bill," during which the sixty hours' continuous session of the House took place.

Re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, in 1874, he at once became active in his efforts for the free colnage of silver. For the first time since the civil war the House of the Forty-fourth Congress was Democratic by a large majority. Kerr of Indiana was elected Speaker, and Mr. Bland was made Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining. This committee promptly reported a bill for the remonetization or free coinage of silver. The bill, however, was filibustered for three months by the minority party in the House, which prevented its consideration by the first session. But it was brought up again on the assembling of the second session, and passed the House by a two-thirds majority. It then failed of consideration by the Senate.

Next came the Silver Commission, authorized by act of the Forty-fourth Congress. On the part of the Senate there were appointed to this commission Senators Jones of Nevada, Boutwell of Massachusetts, and Bogy of Missouri; on the part of the House, Gibson of Louisiana, Willard of Michigan, and Mr. Bland. An exhaustive examination of the silver question in all its bearings with this and other countries was made, and an elaborate report was submitted to the Forty-fifth Congress. Resulting from this report, early at its next session, the House passed, by more than a two-thirds vote and under a suspension of the rules, a bill introduced by Mr. Bland providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It went to the Senate, which took it up and adopted the Allison amendment, striking out the free-coinage features of the bill and providing for the purchase of not less than $2,000,000 worth of silver bullion every month, and not more than $4,000,000 worth, to be coined into standard silver dollars as fast as purchased.

The bill as amended went back to the House, and, after a protracted conference, its friends were convinced that no better bill could be obtained, and it was accepted. President Hayes vetoed it, but both houses passed it over the veto by a two-thirds vote Feb. 28, 1878, and the "Bland-Allison bill" became a law. This act was repealed in 1890 by the passage of the Sherman bill, but not before $380,000,000 worth of silver dollars had been coined under its operation.

Later, in the Fifty-third Congress, Mr. Bland made one of the fiercest fights of his life in his effort to meet the proposition to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act with a free-coinage bill. To do that he yielded to the demands of a diversity of opinions among the silver men in the House. Instead of holding all advocates of silver to a vote on the single question of free coinage, he agreed to a series of test votes on ratios from 16 to 1 to 20 to 1. On all propositions the silver men were in the minority. He won an empty victory by securing the passage by the House of the bill to authorize the coinage of the seigniorage. The Senate converted it into a free-coinage bill, which the House could not pass.

Bland was continuously re-elected to every Congress from the Forty-third to the Fifty-third. He was defeated for the first time in 1896, but was again elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress as a Silver Democrat, defeating a Republican and a Populist candidate.

COOPER'S STATUE MUTILATED.

Vandals Must Have Worked with Hammer and Chisel—Park Officials Think Boys Did It.

The pedestal of the statue of Peter Cooper, in the little triangular park south of the Cooper Union, has been badly mutilated, and the authorities of the Department of Public Parks, who are supposed to be responsible for the works of art in such places, are either unable to prevent such vandalism or are entirely indifferent to it. When a representative of the department was seen yesterday he said that he supposed "it was done by mischievous boys when our backs were turned."

The damage to the statue will cost a considerable sum to repair, and the "mischievous boys" alluded to must have worked leisurely and with a hammer and chisel in order to execute it. The statue, which is of bronze and by Augustus St. Gaudens, was unveiled May 29, 1897. Mr. St. Gaudens, unlike some other sculptors whose works occupy public spaces, invariably pays as careful attention to the general effect—the pedestal and surroundings—of his productions as to the statues themselves. For the Peter Cooper statue he designed a massive pedestal, with scroll decorations of vine leaves, and inscriptions for both the north and south sides in raised bronze.

The scrollwork and lettering was affixed to the stone by means of cement and strong steel plugs. Nevertheless a number of the letters and large pieces of the scrollwork have been removed, and it is evident from the most hasty examination that it would have been absolutely impossible for the mutilations to be executed except by the employment of tools.

The inscription on the north side has not been mutilated. It is too high to be reached except by means of a ladder. But on the south side, in the full glare of numerous electric lights at night, and in about the most conspicuous position in the neighborhood during the day, the guardians of the park have allowed the mutilations to be made. What is left of the inscription reads as follows:

PETER COOPER,
FOUNDER OF T E
CO PER UNION
FOR THE A VANCEMENT
OF SCI NCE AND AR
ANNO DO I I.
MDCCCXCVII.

About half of the scroll work underneath the words "Peter Cooper" and a third of that above the date have also been removed. The present case is similar to that of the damage done to Gilbert's Shaftesbury Memorial Fountain, in Piccadilly Circus, London. There is no part of that city which is more crowded, and the only difference between night and day there is in the quality of the light. Nevertheless, all the exquisite bronze drinking cups, attached by heavy chains to the monument, were removed recently.

RIGGING THE CUP DEFENDER.

Rapid Work on the Yacht Columbia Gives Promise of a Trial Spin on Sunday.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 15.—Progress on the rigging of the Columbia was so far advanced to-night when the riggers completed their day's work on the yacht that the eyes were all spliced in the ends of the steel shrouds, and the metal thimbles for the turn-buckle shackles fitted. The splicing was accomplished in one day. To facilitate matters platforms were built alongside the mainmast, rising about five feet above the deck.

It will not be a long job setting up the standing rigging. If progress is as good to-morrow and Saturday as it was to-day, the Columbia ought to be ready for a spin Sunday. There is a vast amount of work yet to be done, but when the forty men of the crew begin to help, it will not be a long job to sling the boom and gaff and bend the sails.

The irons have been attached to the bowsprit. It is in the north boat shop, and to-day the machinists were drilling and fitting the forward cylinder at the bow in preparation for shipping it. The steel gang are working day and night on the steel main boom in the south shop. It is completed all but about a couple of feet.

The clearing of the Defender's underbody was practically finished this afternoon and the staging was removed. The plates, although smooth, are very much discolored. The topsides were painted a coat of white to-day. The cleaning and painting of the Defender puts her in fine condition. The deck planks broken by the fall of the club topsail and pole have been repaired. The Defender probably will be floated off the marine railway to-morrow at high tide and in the afternoon may go to Newport.

Columbia-Defender Racing Plans.

NEWPORT, June 15.—Capt. Woodbury Kane of the Newport Yacht Racing Association was interviewed on his return from New York this evening in relation to the plan of the Newport Yacht Racing Association to offer prizes for a race off this harbor between the Columbia and the Defender. Capt. Kane said that he and Ralph N. Ellis had conferred upon the question and had learned that the New York Yacht Club was anxious for the two boats to come to New York and have their first race there for the cup offered by that club. After the race off New York Harbor the Defender and the Columbia will return to Newport and race for the trophies which will be offered by the Newport Yacht Racing Association. Messrs. Ellis and Kane will have charge of the interests of the Yacht Racing Association here.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SHAMROCK.

Model and Dimensions of the Cup Challenger—Work on Her Slow.

LONDON, June 16.—The Times says this morning:

"The hull of the Shamrock is made of a new alloy of extreme lightness and strength. Nothing could be smoother than the under-water surface it makes. The yacht is unlike the later challengers in many respects, but the model, except in the matter of draught, is largely that of the fifty-two rater Saint, though it embodies much of what was successful in the Ailsa.

"The following are her dimensions: Length over all, 125 feet; length on load water line, 89; beam, 22; length from bowsprit end to main boom end, 190 feet. Her draught is 19 feet 9 inches, and the height from deck level to topmast head is 138 feet.

"It is improbable that she will race on this side the Atlantic."

The Yachting World yesterday said: "Further unexpected difficulties have been met in the construction of the Shamrock, and, though none of them will permanently affect the boat, they have delayed the work so that her launch is impossible before the last day of the month, and some modifications of the arrangements for the sailing trials have been rendered necessary by the delay in her construction. The only thing yet absolutely fixed is that when she is launched she will be taken to Fay's yard, at Southampton, to be finished there. All her standing and running gear is completed, and it is expected that, once launched and her masts stepped, her outfit will be finished in a day or two."

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

New Members Admitted—Models for the Paris Exposition.

The adjourned third general meeting of the New York Yacht Club was held yesterday afternoon in Delmonico's, Beaver Street. The principal business transacted was the election of a number of candidates for membership whose names had not been posted a sufficient length of time at the date of the last meeting to allow them all the privileges of the club during the Summer. In the absence of the two senior flag officers, Rear Commodore August Belmont presided, and called the meeting to order with J. V. S. Oddie acting as scribe.

The Regatta Committee was authorized to offer a prize for special thirty-footers in the annual regatta, and an effort will be made to have all of this popular class as competitors. A communication was read from Rear Admiral Sampson acknowledging the courtesy of the club in tendering the use of the Newport station to himself and other naval officers during the Summer. A letter was also received from Capt. Buchan, a member of the club, who is also an attaché and an American committee to the Paris Exposition in 1900.

Mr. Buchan is interested in the yachting exhibition, and requested the loan of several full-rigged and other models owned by the club and promised that they would be made a feature of the display. The models that are particularly valuable will include one of the Defender, champion of 1895, and probably one of the new aspirant for international honors, the Columbia. The communication was referred to a committee composed of the flag officers and Secretary Oddie.

The membership roll of the club has increased rapidly since the work of building the new house has begun, and at present contains 1,400 names, nearly 200 of which are naval officers. The club fleet consists of 395 vessels.

The following candidates were unanimously elected to full membership: Harrison J. Drummond, Charles E. Danforth, Jr., James Baird, J. Herbert Ballantine, Charles Schumacher, George Marshall Allen, Clarkson Cowl, Eugene A. Robinson, A. Wendell Jackson, Edward J. Hall, Charles L. Leonorie, G. Barclay Rives, Edward A. Sumner, Charles E. Potter, Henry G. Runkle, J. R. Stanton, Joseph Alexander McCord, Dr. W. Whitehead Gilfillan, Albert S. Johnson, William Otis Gay, Lieut. Commander Kossuth Niles, United States Navy; John G. A. Leishman, Thomas D. Martinez Cardeza, Louis T. Haggin, John U. Fraley, Alessandro Fabbri, Henry B. Lockwood, Lieut. H. F. Bryan, United States Navy, and Surgeon H. C. H. Russell, United States Navy.

Canadian Yacht Wins the Cup.

BEACONSFIELD, Quebec, June 15.—The "freak" yacht Dominion finished the fourth race of the series with the Yankee at 4:33 this afternoon. The only race won by the Yankee was the second sailed, in which an accident to the Dominion compelled her to withdraw. The Canadian boat won the other three and the cup.

Freight Steamer Norman Ashore.

NEWPORT, June 15.—The freight steamer Norman, bound from Providence to Philadelphia, went ashore at midnight on the north end of Rose Island during a dense fog. She went on at high tide, and it is thought she will have to be lightened before she can be floated.

LAST RACES AT GRAVESEND

Maribert Won the Tremont Stakes Worth $12,645.

AHOM WON BROOKLYN DERBY

Other Races Went to Ben Hadad, Survivor, Big Gun, and Cock Robin.

With the running of the Brooklyn Derby, for three-year-olds, at a mile and a half, and the Tremont Stakes, for two-year-olds, at three-quarters of a mile—the furthest horses of that age are allowed to run at this season of the year—the Spring meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club was brought to a close yesterday. Ahom, belonging to George E. Smith—"Pittsburg Phil"—won the Derby, which was worth $7,750 to his owner, and Maribert won the Tremont, which had a value of $12,645 to the owners of the horse, Charles Fleischmann's sons. Neither race was very much of a contest, as both horses put the races to their credit with ease.

The Tremont Stakes for the youngsters was first disposed of, a field of fourteen going to the post for the prize, with the Fleischmann pair the favorites in the speculation. Bramble Rose, running in the colors of Sydney Paget, and Modrine, with McMeekin and Missionary in close attendance, made the running in the early stages of the race, the Paget horse leading until the last furlong of the race was entered upon. There he found the distance was a bit too far for him, and he gave place to Maribert, Modrine, Missionary, Withers, and McMeekin, who had a brief struggle for the honors, in which Maribert outfooted all of them and came to the finish an easy winner by a couple of lengths from Modrine, who just beat Missionary out for the second money. The empty honors, which brought no money to either owners or backers, were shared by Withers, McMeekin, and Bramble Rose, who finished in a bunch behind the money getters of the field. How little the crowd that was so ready with its applause knows about the horses was shown when the riders came back to make their weights. There was lots of applause for Mischievous, one of the Fleischmann horses that had cut no figure in the race, while there was none whatever for his stable companion, Maribert, the winner of the rich prize.

Ahom's success in the Derby, which, by the way, was the first event at all corresponding to the English Derby that has been run this year, though there have been all sorts of Derby races all over the country, was a geuine surprise not only to the crowd, but to the owner of the horse. There were but six starters for the stakes of $10,000, and of these Half Time, who has been having a lot of hard races ever since the season began, was made the favorite in the speculation, with Bonnie Scotland and Ahom lukewarm second and third choices. Half Time ran very disappointingly, and so sluggishly that there is no doubt that the horse has gone back badly from his early Spring form. Matt Allen, who trains for W. H. Clark, had evidently tried to get The Bouncer ready for another coup such as he made with Banastar in the Brooklyn Handicap, but the good thing just failed of going through. Glengar made the running for six furlongs of the route, when he cut it and finished absolutely last. The Bouncer was held in second place all the time, while Glengar, Ahom, and McLeod of Dare alternated in the lead in various stages of the race. But when the last quarter mile was entered upon, as the horses swung into the stretch Ahom was in front and tiring a bit. Then Maher drove The Bouncer along in an effort to catch the fast-dying Ahom, who was staggering a trifle. Dare was much of a help for the Clark colt, however, and when the pressure was applied in the last eighth in earnest The Bouncer cracked under it and swerved to the outside of the track from pure exhaustion, and Ahom landed the stakes by a couple of lengths. The Bouncer was straightened out in time to get home in front of McLeod of Dare, and so saved the second money for his popular owner. Perry Belmont was at the track to see his candidate for honors run a poor fourth, Half Time and Glengar straggling in behind him. The other races went to Ben Hadad, at 7 to 1, the favorite, St. Clair, being beaten away off; Survivor, a favorite at 9 to 10, and who was bid up to $3,500 by S. C. Hildreth, he having been entered to be sold for $800, though his owner paid $7,500 for him; Big Gun, a 7-to-5 favorite, and Cock Robin, the favorite for the steeplechase with which the meeting was brought to a close.

W. C. Smith, who trains for his brother, "Pittsburg Phil," was overcome by the heat at the track and had to receive medical attention, but was pronounced to be all right by his attendants when the racegoers left for home.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $150 to the second, $75 to the third. Six furlongs. Time—1:14¾.

1—Ben Hadad, F. Brown's b. c., 4 years, by Hindoo-Olga, 122 pounds, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.
(Sims)
2—Lambent, M. Clancy & Son's br. m., 6, 133, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(R. Williams)
3—Imperator, P. S. P. Randolph's br. h., 6, 111, 50 to 1.....(Bardella, 4, 109, 6 to 1, (McCue;) Sweet Caporal, 4, 118, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Miss Rowena, 4, 121, 7 to 1, (N. Turner;) Decide, 4, 116, 25 to 1, (Brown;) St. Clair, 3, 124, 5 to 2, (Clawson;) Red Spider, 5, 105, 40 to 1, (Phelan;) Ornamental, 3, 111, 20 to 1, (Odom;) Dr. Sharp, 4, 109, 40 to 1, (O'Connor;) Emigre, 3, 105, 15 to 1, (H. Martin,) and General Maceo, 4, 103, 100 to 1, (J. Slack,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48½.

1—Survivor, W. P. Norton's b. c., by Strathmore-Ella F., $800, 107 pounds, 10 to 1 and 2 to 5.....(N. Turner.)
2—Hard Knot, P. Dunne's br. c., 103, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Wilson)
3—Tyrshena, Plate & Co.'s ch. c., 99, 7 to 5.....(McCue)

Great Neck, 104, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Fast Black, 100, 12 to 1, (Odom;) Althea, 99, 15 to 1, (Moody;) Weller, 106, 60 to 1, (Sullivan;) Mazo, 102, 15 to 1, (G. Lewis;) Spin, 99, 60 to 1, (M. Michaels;) Tyran, 96, 30 to 1, (A. Hewitt,) and Lioness, 94, 60 to 1, (Phelan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won several by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Tremont Stakes, for two-year-olds. By subscription of $250 each, half forfeit, or $30 if declared by Jan. 1, 1899. The club to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $10,000, of which $1,500 to the second and $500 to the third. Winners of a race of the value of $5,000 to carry 7 pounds extra. Non-winners of $2,500 allowed 10 pounds. Six furlongs. Time—1:11¾.

1—Maribert, C. Fleischmann's Son's b. c., by Albert-Miss Mary, 112 pounds, 3 to 1 and to 5, coupled with Mischievous.....(Maher)
2—Modrine, Green B. Morris's ch. c., by Sir Modred-Catrine, 112, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Odom)
3—Missionary, Bromley & Co.'s, b. c., by Hanover-Ursuline Nun, 112, 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Withers, 112, 10 to 1, (McCue;) McMeekin, 112, 8 to 1, (Bullman;) Bramble Rose, 112, 80 to 1, (Clawson;) Primrose Day, 109, 30 to 1, (Littlefield;) Petruchio, 112, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) La Foudre, 112, 15 to 1, (N. Turner;) Mischievous, 112, 3 to 1, coupled with Maribert, (W. Martin;) Magnificent, 112, 60 to 1, (Doggett;) Erwin, 112, 100 to 1, (Taral;) David Garrick, 112, 15 to 1, (Sims,) and Colonial Roosevelt, 112, 10 to 1, (H. Martin,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a short head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brooklyn Derby, for three-year-olds. By subscription of $250 each if declared by Jan. 1, 1896. The club to add an amount necessary to make the gross value of the race $10,000, of which $1,500 to the second, and $500 to the third. Non-winners of $2,500 in 1899 allowed 7 pounds. One mile and a half. Time—2:38.

1—Ahom, G. E. Smith's b. c., by Sir Dixon-Roseville, 119 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(H. Martin)
2—The Bouncer, W. H. Clark's b. c., by Miser Rebound, 119, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Maher)
3—McLeod of Dare, Eastin & Larabie's b. c. by Candlemas-Julia L., 119, 15 to 1..(Taral)

Lackland, 119, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Half Time, 116, 6 to 5, (A. Clayton,) and Glengar, 119, 10 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran, and finished as named.

Won ridden out by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09.

1—Big Gun, A. J. Joyner's br. g., by Artillery-Linda Vesta, $1,300, 102 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(H. Martin)
2—Innovator, P. Dunne's ch. g., 98, 5 to 2 and even.....(McCue)
3—Mynheer, F. J. Regan's br. c., 92, 15 to 1.....(Moure)

Ceylon, 96, 8 to 1, (Odom;) Lampglobe, 107, 8 to 1, (R. Williams;) Lottie Sheville, 96, 10 to 1, (Brown;) Decimal, 89, 100 to 1, (Brennan,) and Fonsolee, 102, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by three lengths; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, to the winner, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Two miles. Time—3:50.

1—Cock Robin, F. P. Keene's ch. h., 4 years, by Tea Tray-Cushat, 143 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Mara)
2—Colonel Bartlett, A. G. Blakely's gr. g., 4, 138, 4 to 1 and even.....(Hueston)
3—Populist, M. J. Mahoney's b. g., 6, 147, 7 to 2.....(C. Brown)
4—Westoun, W. C. Eustis's ch. g., 6, 160, 5 to 2.....(Cochrane)

Won easily by four lengths; six lengths between second and third.

Racing at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Racing results at Latonia:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Violet Parsons, 104 pounds, (Silver,) 8 to 1, won; Samivel, 104, (J. Mathews,) 10 to 1, second; Little Land, 101, (E. Ross,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:28¾. Pillie W., Domestic, J. E. Cline, Nellorine, Stanell, Rubel, Miss Maytie, Muskel, Independent Order, also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Kilmarnock, 103 pounds, (J. Hill,) 7 to 10, won; Carbuncle, 104½, (Everett,) 5 to 1, second; Strathbroeck, 108, (Boland,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:02¾. Stites also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and sixteenth; selling. Monadour, 104 pounds, (Silvers,) 4 to 5, won; The Elector, 111, (Everett,) 8 to 5, second; Friesland, 103, (J. Hill,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:47¾. Trimmer, Brother Fred, King Elkwood, Cynic and Nellie Riley also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Himyar Stakes, three-year olds, net value to winner, $5,820, mile and eighth. Cambrian, 115 pounds, (Thorpe,) 9 to 10, won; The Kentuckian, 115, (Everett,) 9 to 2, second; Monongah, 112, (Crowhurst,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:58½. Onamastus, Deering, Joe Grady, Etidorhia also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Lady Elite, 105 pounds, (Britton,) 3 to 1, won; May Jane, 110, (E. Ross,) 8 to 1, second; Anthracite, 104, (J. Hill,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:02¼. Aurea, Ocone, Larkspur, Etta, My Butterfly, Foneda, Lignite also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. John McElroy, 111 pounds, (Peterman,) 8 to 1, won; Corialis, 107, (Landry,) 10 to 1, second; Mizzoura, 104½, (Everett,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:28⅖. Quaver, Finem Respice, Connie Lee, Doubterswivel, Lost Time, Beekman, Annie M., Hanlon, and Louisville Belle also ran.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS AT EPSOM.

Tod Sloan and J. Reiff Each the Winner of One Race.

LONDON, June 15.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate; First Secretary Henry White, Second Secretary J. R. Carter, and Lieut. Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché, have joined the society throngs at Ascot, where "Tod" Sloan today won the New Biennial Stakes (second year of the thirty-sixth) on Lord William Beresford's three-year-old chestnut colt Cainan. The betting was 9 to 4 on his mount. Three horses ran; one mile and fifteen yards.

The gold cup was won by C. D. Rose's four-year-old chestnut colt Cyllene.

The New Stakes were won by Arthur James's bay filly The Gorgan, by St. Simon-Andromeda. Sloan rode Lord William Beresford's chestnut gelding Jouvence, but was unplaced. Twelve horses ran. The betting was 10 to 1 against Jouvence.

Mr. Musker's two-year-old bay filly Oria, by Orion-Hortensia, won the All-Aged Stakes. Sloan rode Lord William Beresford's Doric II., at odds of 5 to 1, but was unplaced.

The Rous Memorial Stakes were won by Douglas Baird's four-year-old bay colt Champ de Mars. Sloan rode P. Lorillard's three-year-old bay colt Dominic II., at odds of 5 to 4, and finished second. Five horses ran; seven furlongs and sixteen yards.

The New Biennial Stakes (first year of the thirty-seventh) were won by Sir R. Waldie Griffith's chestnut filly Bettyfield, ridden by J. Reiff. Sloan rode Lord William Beresford's Myakka, but was unplaced. Six horses ran. The betting was 5 to 4 against Myakka.

CHESS GAMES IN DETAIL.

Two Contests at the International Tournament Played in London.

Two additional games, as played in the London International Chess Masters' Tournament, have just come to hand. The games:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT—DECLINED.

Showalter. White.	Janowski. Black.	Showalter. White.	Janowski. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	30. RxR	B—B
2. P—QB4	P—K3	31. R—K4	P—KR4
3. QKt—B3	P—QR3	32. B—K6	P—QKt4
4. PxP	PxP	33. Kt—R4	BxB
5. QxKt3	KKt—B3	34. PxB	K—K2
6. B—Kt5	P—B3	35. KtxP	PxP
7. Kt—B3	B—K2	36. RxP	P—Kt4
8. P—K3	Castles	37. Kt—Q7	KxP
9. B—Q3	QKt—Q2	38. Kt—B5ch	K—B4
10. Castles	R—K	39. R—K4	PxP
11. QR—B	Kt—B	40. RxP	Kt—Kt4
12. Kt—K5	Kt(B3)-Q2	41. K—B2	P—R4
13. B—KB4	KtxKt	42. P—K13	K—Kt3
14. BxKt	B—Q3	43. K—K3	R—Kch
15. P—B4	B—K2	44. K—Q3	P—B4
16. P—B5	Kt—Q2	45. Kt—Q7	Kt—B6
17. B—KB4	Kt—B3	46. R—B4	R—Q
18. Q—Q	B—Q3	47. Kt—Kt6	Kt—K4ch
19. Q—B3	BxB	48. K—B3	Kt—Kt5
20. QxB	B—Q2	49. Kt—B4	K—Kt4
21. P—KKt4	P—R3	50. R—B	R—Q4
22. P—KR4	Kt—R2	51. Kt—Kt6	R—Kt4
23. Q—Kt3	P—B3	52. K—B5	Kt—Kt6
24. KR—K	Q—Kt	53. R—Ktch	K—B5
25. QxQ	QRxQ	54. K—Q3	R—Kt
26. P—K4	PxP	55. K—K3	RxKt
27. B—B4ch	K—B	56. RxKt	The
28. KtxP	QR—Q		Drawn.
29. Kt—B5	RxRch		

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Lee. White.	Tschigorin. Black.	Lee. White.	Tschigorin. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	24. R(B2)-Kt2	R—R6
2. P—K3	Kt—KB3	25. Kt—K2	Q—R3
3. B—Q3	Kt—B3	26. R—KB	Kt—Kt
4. P—KB4	P—K3	27. Kt—Kt	R—R4
5. P—QR3	B—Q3	28. Kt—B3	Kt—B3
6. Kt—KB3	Castles	29. Kt—K5	Kt—K5
7. Kt—B3	P—QKt3	30. B—K	R—R6
8. Kt—K5	B—K2	31. Q—K2	P—B4
9. Q—B3	Kt—Q2	32. B(B)—Kt	BxKt
10. Q—R3	P—B4	33. QPxB	R—KKt
11. KtxKKt	Q—Kt	34. P—B3	Q—QB3
12. P—KKt4	Kt—K2	35. RxP	RxR
13. Kt—K2	P—QR4	36. RxR	K—R
14. Kt—Kt3	B—R3	37. Q—Kt2ch	Kt—Kt6ch
15. PxP	PxP	38. BxKt	R—R3
16. BxB	RxB	39. B—R4d ch	R—Kt3
17. Castles	B—B3	40. B—R6ch	K—B2
18. R—B2	R—R	41. Q—B3	K—K3
19. B—Q2	K—R	42. P—B4	P—Kt4
20. K—R	R—KKt	43. P—Kt3	KtPxP
21. R—KKt	R—R3	44. PxP	Q—Kt2
22. Q—B	Q—Kt3	45. P—KR4	Q—Kt3ch
23. Q—Q3	R—KB	46. Resigns.	

CRICKET MATCH IN ENGLAND.

Second Test Game Between the All England and Australian Teams.

LONDON, June 15.—The second test cricket match between the visiting Australian team and an eleven representing all England opened at Lord's grounds to-day with magnificent weather. There were about 25,000 people present. Tickets for the match have been much sought after, the price of seats ranging from $10 downward. The caterers expect to serve 5,000 luncheons and 10,000 teas daily Some 600 waiters have been employed.

The English team won the toss and went to the wickets. The batters found the wicket was uncomfortably fast, and the home players were put out rapidly. At lunch time they had lost six wickets for a total of 147 runs. The home team was all out in its first innings for 206 runs.

At the close of play to-day the Australians, in their first innings, had scored 156 runs for three wickets down.

FIRED PISTOL IN THE STREET.

Man with Cut on His Forehead Would Not Say How He Was Hurt.

William H. Farrell, or William H. Hamilton, whichever his name is, was found brandishing a loaded revolver last night in Duane Street, near Park Row. He had fired a shot at some unknown person, without effect, except to scare those in the neighborhood. When Policeman Fitzgerald found the man, who gave both of the above names, he was intoxicated. The prisoner was taken to the Elizabeth Street Police Station.

There was a cut two inches long on his forehead, where he said some man had hit him. After that he went and bought the revolver and sought out the man. Besides the revolver the man had a box of cartridges.

Before being locked up and having his wound sewed up by an ambulance surgeon, the prisoner said he has a wife and two children living at Arlington, N. J. He refused to say how or where he had been injured.

Seamen's Bethel Anniversary.

The third anniversary of the Seamen's Bethel Society, an organization whose object is the moral and social elevation of seamen, was celebrated in the North Presbyterian Church last evening. The church was well filled with sailors and those interested in them. They listened to a number of addresses concerning the work which had been done by the society during the year. The Rev. S. B. Rossiter, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church; the Rev. John H. Elliott, and Robert Rein, Superintendent of the Bethel Society, were among the speakers. The celebration was presided over by Mrs. V. E. Osteyee, who is the Captain of the society. Several songs were sung by Dr. Carl E. Duff.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

TRAVIS PLAYS FINE GOLF

Wins the Gold Medal for the Lowest Score at Oakland.

CLOSE FINISH IN THE RAIN

Young Watson Puts Champion Harriman Out of the Contest—Scores of Successful Players.

A violent storm late in the afternoon yesterday that gave the parched links of the Oakland Golf Club at Bayside, L. I., a much needed soaking contributed incidentally to the amusement of a piazza full of golfers who, having finished their contests, watched with glee the finishing plays of a few belated competitors in the annual open tournament as they toiled through the rain and soggy greens.

Most prominent of these water-soaked golfers were A. G. Hamilton of the Baltusrol Golf Club and Townsend Lawrence of the home club. The former is a particularly stout man, while the latter is most comfortably slim. As they came, laboriously climbing the slippery hill to the clubhouse, literally soaked to the skin, and with clothing looking as though it were plastered upon them, the shout from the piazza went up:

"Who's ahead?"

"All even," was the gruff reply, and as the men teed up their balls in a drenching rain to play the extra hole, everybody immediately became intensely interested.

Hamilton was tired out, that was plain to be seen, and, moreover, he had encountered hard luck all day long, for he had lost the tie-off in the morning round for the sixteenth place, and had to fall into the consolation class. He drove his ball into a bunker at the foot of the hill, and was playing well when safely out. His partner, Lawrence, went along as easily as though accustomed to playing in the rain every day, and won the hole and the match.

The other particular incident of the day was the defeat of the Metropolitan champion, Herbert M. Harriman, by young R. C. Watson, Jr., who has distinguished himself in more than one tournament this year. He beat Harriman by two holes in the afternoon match-play round for the chief trophy. Harriman led by one at the end of the first nine, and at the twelfth was two up. Then Watson made four holes in succession, leaving him two up, with two to play. Harriman made the seventeenth and Watson made the home hole, 368 yards, beautifully in four, tieing on the green in two, and missed an easy put for a three. Harriman was noticeably weak in putting.

Walter J. Travis, the club champion, was perfectly at home on his links and made the gold-medal winning score of the day—82 strokes—in the qualifying round. There was a wide difference between his and the second best, 94, by C. H. Robbins, also of the home club. Harriman was third with 96. The dryness of the course and a strong wind made low scoring quite difficult. Travis's 82, under the circumstances, was admirable, but on the previous day he established a new amateur record for the course, doing the eighteen holes in the remarkably low figure of 79, his card showing three twos, as follows:

Walter J. Travis—									
Out	3	2	5	4	7	5	4	4	7—41
In	4	2	5	2	6	5	4	5	5—38
Total									79

The best sixteen players in the opening round qualified for the Oakland Cup, the chief trophy, and these are the scores under 100 given in full:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—									
Out	4	2	5	4	6	5	4	4	6—40
In	5	3	5	4	6	5	4	4	5—42
Total									82
C. H. Robbins, Oakland—									
Out	6	4	5	4	5	7	6	5	4—46

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Won the First Game of the Series from New York.

RAIN PREVENTS A FULL GAME

The Brooklyns Made Three Runs in the First—Dahlen's Work Was a Feature—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	38	12	.760
Boston	34	15	.694
Baltimore	29	20	.592
St. Louis	29	20	.592
Chicago	29	21	.583
Philadelphia	28	20	.583
Cincinnati	24	24	.500
New York	22	28	.440
Pittsburg	21	27	.438
Washington	17	34	.333
Louisville	14	25	.298
Cleveland	9	38	.191

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 6; New York, 2.
Cleveland, 6; Pittsburg, 2.
Baltimore, 10; Washington, 2.
Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 4.
Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Louisville, 2.

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Philadelphia in Boston.
Baltimore in Washington.
St. Louis in Louisville.

The first meeting of the New York and Brooklyn baseball teams at Washington Park yesterday afternoon resulted in a victory for the Brooklyns. Only part of the game was played, owing to a rainstorm, but it was enough to give the Brooklyns a victory by a score of 6 to 2.

There was a big crowd present, and the game, while it lasted, was interesting. The Brooklyns secured a big lead in the first inning by timely hitting, but the New Yorks were not discouraged, and were beginning to hit Kennedy's curves hard when the game terminated. The New Yorks would have made a far better showing had there been a regular short stop present. Wilson's two errors, which, by the way, were the only misplays charged against the New Yorks, let in two runs. The other four runs scored by the Brooklyns were purely the fault of Doheny. He was a bit unsteady in the first inning, allowing the Brooklyns to make three hits after two were out.

Kennedy was hit rather freely in two innings, and at other times the New Yorks hit the ball hard, but the sharp fielding of the Brooklyn players cut off chances to score. Dahlen gave a brilliant exhibition at short stop. Indeed, his work overshadowed everything done by the other members of the team.

With the exception of Wilson, the New Yorks played equally as well as the Brooklyns. Doyle was very much in the game. So was Warner. Doyle saved Hartman from making an error in the second inning, when he pulled in a wild throw with one hand. He also used good judgment in running bases.

The umpiring, so far as Burns was concerned, was bad. His decisions on balls and strikes were away off at times, and both teams were given a bad deal. In the first inning Doheny had Jones struck out, but Burns could not see it. It was after this that the Brooklyns made their three runs. Smith, who rendered base decisions, gave entire satisfaction.

Casey, the first batter for Brooklyn in the opening inning, struck out. Doheny then hit Keeler with the ball. Keeler made the second out on a short fly to Tiernan. Dahlen was given a base on balls. Jones hit safely to left, scoring Keeler, and McGann followed with another, scoring Dahlen. Daly hit safely, and Jones scored. Daly, however, got too far off first on the throw home, and was caught between the bases. While Gleason and Doyle were trying to tag Daly, who was dodging back and forth, McGann made a dash for the plate, but was caught by a quick throw by Doyle.

The New Yorks got their first run in the third. Doheny reached base on Dahlen's high throw. Tiernan singled, and so did Wilson, and Doheny scored. Tiernan, however, was caught at third on a quick return by Keeler. Wilson was trying to steal second, and Van Haltren fouled out.

Keeler's hit, a base on balls to Kelley, Dahlen's sacrifice, and a long fly to right by Jones gave Brooklyn a run in the third. In the New York's third, a two-bagger by Doyle, followed by Gleason's single, scored a run. Hits by Casey and Keeler, a sacrifice by Kelley, and two errors by Wilson gave Brooklyn two in the fifth. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Tiernan, rf	0	1	3	1	0		
Wilson, ss	0	1	0	0	2		
Van Ha'n, cf	0	0	0	1	0		
Doyle, 1b	1	1	5	1	0		
Gleason, 2b	0	2	0	1	0		
O'Brien, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
Harman, 3b	0	0	0	0	1		
Warner, c	0	1	4	2	0		
Doheny, p	1	0	0	0	2		
Total	2	6	*16	10	2		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Casey, 3b	0	1	1	0	0		
Keeler, rf	0	3	2	0	1		
Kelley, lf	0	0	2	0	0		
Dahlen, ss	2	0	4	3	1		
Jones, cf	1	1	2	0	0		
McGann, 1b	0	1	5	1	0		
Daly, 2b	0	1	1	2	0		
Farrell, c	0	0	4	3	1		
Kennedy, p	0	0	1	1	0		
Total	3	6	18	9	2		

*One out in sixth when game was called.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2
Brooklyn	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—6

Stolen bases—Gleason. Two-base hit—Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Dahlen, Kelley. Double play—Dahlen and McGann. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 3; off Kennedy, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Keeler. Struck out—By Doheny, 2; by Kennedy, 3. Passed balls—Barner, 2. Left on bases—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 3. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Burns and Smith.

Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 1.

BOSTON, June 15.—The champions had little trouble in winning from Philadelphia, and were in fine batting condition when rain stopped the game in the sixth inning. The Bostons, by bunching their hits in the fifth, batted out four runs. The fine pitching of Willis and a brilliant play by Long at short stop were the features of the game. Score:

Boston	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Base hits—Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Philadelphia, Fifield and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

Baltimore, 10; Washington, 2.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Baltimore won a long-drawn-out and one-sided game from Washington to-day. For six innings the home team found Weyhing's pitching to their liking, and hit his curves almost at will. Score:

Baltimore	2	0	4	0	1	0	2	1	*—10	
Washington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	

Base hits—Baltimore, 11; Washington, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Washington, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Howell and Crisham; Washington, Weyhing, McFarlan, and McGuire. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGan.

Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 4.

CHICAGO, June 15. — The Chicagos bunched seven of their eight hits in two innings to-day, Breitenstein's wildness giving them their other two runs. Demont's fielding was the feature. Score:

Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	—6
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—4

Base hits—Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 11. Errors—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati 2. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Donahue; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Vaughn. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Warner.

St. Louis, 4; Louisville, 2.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—The Colonels failed to hit at the right time, while the St. Louis team bunched their hits and profited by the home team's errors. Score:

Louisville	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
St. Louis	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	*	—4

Base hits—Louisville, 9; St. Louis, 6. Errors—Louisville, 4; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Louisville, Dowing and Kittridge; St. Louis, Sudhoff and O'Connor. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Cleveland, 6; Pittsburg, 2.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—The errors of the visitors contributed largely to the victory for the home team to-day, but Leever, the Pittsburg pitcher, was also hit in a timely way. Score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	*	—6
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Cleveland, 9; Pittsburg, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Hill and Sugden; Pittsburg, Leever and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

Other Games.

At Newark—Newark, 5; Richmond, 4.
At Buffalo—Indianapolis, 3; Buffalo, 2.

WHITES AND BLACKS CLASH.

Posse Looking for a Criminal Encounter Stubborn Resistance—Several Shot in the Conflict.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 15.—The Sheriff of Randolph County, with a posse, went to the house of Walter Phillips, colored, near Wedowee, last night, for the purpose of arresting his son, Hazel, aged twenty, for a crime committed in the neighborhood. The posse had pursued Phillips during the afternoon, and he took refuge in his father's house at night.

The negroes, including Phillips's father, mother, and brother, were evidently expecting the officers, and had armed themselves heavily and barricaded the house. At the appearance of the officers the negroes opened fire upon them with pistols and shotguns through windows. A hot battle ensued, the house being riddled with bullets. Finally Deputy Sheriff Carlisle kicked the door down, but was shot and badly wounded in doing so.

The other officers then fired into the open door, killing the criminal's mother, who had taken part in the fight; wounding Phillips's father and brother, the former fatally. During the battle Hazel Phillips pulled up a plank in the floor and crawled out and escaped in the darkness.

The negroes in the house did not surrender until three had been shot down. If the criminal is caught by the citizens he may be lynched.

TROLLEY CARS CATCH FIRE.

Two cars on the underground trolley line of the Metropolitan system got afire at different points in Harlem last night and caused the Fire Department to come out on alarms and extinguish the flames. Fires were caused by defective insulation in the switch boxes under the cars.

Shortly before 9 o'clock Bicycle Policeman May saw a blaze underneath Trolley Car No. 1,051, which was dashing along down Eighth Avenue near One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. The motorman knew nothing about the fire, and the policeman had to give him a chase of two blocks before he caught up with the car and hailed him.

The car was brought to a standstill, and when the passengers learned of the blaze underneath them, they got out of the car in haste.

An alarm of fire was sent in, and the firemen put out the blaze after it had communicated with the woodwork of the lower part of the car, and had done damage to the amount of $150. The car was coupled to another and hauled back to the barns for repairs.

An hour earlier Car No. 2,248 on the Madison Avenue line, also south-bound, had got afire at One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The passengers in this car were greatly frightened.

The motorman shut off the current, and an alarm was sent in for fire engines. They came and assisted in putting out the blaze. The damage was not considerable, and the car went on down town.

FREIGHT RATES ADVANCED.

Leonard's Railway News will say to-day: "All the rail lines between New York and Chicago, comprising what was formerly known as the Joint Traffic Association, have decided to advance rates on pig iron, billets, &c., to be effective July 1 next. This decision is the result of the recent advances in the price of iron and steel and enables the lines to place the low rates on this commodity on the basis in effect prior to the depression in the iron industry during the last few years.

"Under the proposed change, pig iron, mill cinder, and scale will be advanced from $3.90 to $4.50 a gross ton, carload basis, New York-Chicago, both directions; billets, blooms, borings, scrap ends, ingots, muck or puddle bars, old car wheels and axles, old rails, scrap iron or steel, scrap tin, slabs, chain iron, pipe iron or pipe steel, sheet bars, tin plate bars, wire rods, from $4.50 to $4.90 gross ton, carloads, and ingot molds to $4.90 net ton, carloads.

"Rates on articles of iron or steel manufacture are also to be advanced Nov. 1 next, the special present tariffs to be canceled, and the rates on such articles will be on the basis of the current official classification."

HARVARD'S CREW CRITICISED.

BOSTON, June 15.—The Record to-day says:

"There is a movement on foot among some of the older Harvard men in New York to effect radical changes in the management of Harvard rowing affairs. William Blaikie, who rowed on the Harvard 'Varsity crew of 1866, and is one of the most famous among the former oarsmen of the university, has issued a statement to Harvard men, criticising in strong language the policy of Coach Storrow and Capt. Higginson of the 'Varsity crew, and urging that Gen. W. A. Bancroft take charge of the coaching for the remainder of the season.

"Mr. Blaikie alleges that the personnel of the crew has been selected in violation of universally accepted theories; that material superior to the present composition of the crew has been rejected by the coach, and quotes the records of the trial, interclass, and interclub races, to prove that the crew of the 'Varsity boat that is to race with Yale in less than three weeks has been selected on standards other than that of oarsmanship.

"Gen. Bancroft was seen to-day in regard to Mr. Blaikie's proposition. He said: 'I have been out of rowing for the past fifteen years, and have no desire to become head coach, and even if the position were tendered to me I would not accept it. I was in charge of rowing for nearly ten years, and during that time I gave it my closest attention, and my record of nine victories out of eleven races has not been beaten.'"

Harvard Rows Over the Course.

GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 15.—The Harvard crew rowed over the four-mile course for the first time this evening. This was practically the first severe trying-out of the crew as it is now finally made up, and the result was watched with interest. It is conceded that the stroke was too low to be used in racing, but that is partly accounted for by the high wind and rough water. In the two middle miles the work was ragged and breaks were noticed at No. 2 and between Nos. 5 and 6, but instead of holding off toward the finish the work progressed visibly. The men rowed with dash and finished strong.

THE MORRELL CUP POLO DATES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The first polo contest of the Polo Association tournament of 1899 for the Morrell Challenge Cup and added cups, presented by Col. Edward Morrell, for teams of four, to become the property of the club winning it three times, will be played on June 19 on the Philadelphia Country Club Grounds. The following programme has been arranged:

June 19—Rockaway vs. Country Club of Westchester.
June 20—Myopia Freebooters vs. Devon.
June 21—Lakewood vs. Philadelphia 2d.
June 22—Philadelphia 1st vs. winners of June 20.
June 23—Winners of June 19 vs. winners of June 21.
June 27—Final for Morrell Challenge Cup and added Cups—Winners of June 22 vs. winners of June 23.

The contest is open to all. Individual prizes will be added.

Dates for the Alden Cup and added cups will be arranged Friday, June 23, when it is known which teams will be in the final for the Morrell Cup. Following are the entries for the Alden Cup in the tournament of this year:

Myopia, 2d, vs. Myopia Freebooters, 2d.
Devon, 19, vs. Philadelphia 1st, 18.
Rockaway, 18, vs. Country Club of Westchester, 17.
Philadelphia 2d, 14, vs. Lakewood, 8.

The Alden Cup has been won as follows: 1891, won by (Newport team) Westchester Polo Club, forfeited; 1892, won by Rockaway, (second team;) 1893, won by Country Club of Westchester; 1894, won by Country Club of Westchester, forfeited; 1895, won by Rockaway, (second team;) 1896, won by Devon Polo Club 1897, won by Philadelphia Country Club; 1898, won by Philadelphia Country Club.

Transportation for Racegoers.

President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, as President of the Sea View Railroad Company, yesterday contracted for the purchase of a plot of twenty lots on East Eighteenth Street, Coney Island. The property is to be used by the Rapid Transit Company for the building of a bridge that will connect the Sea View Railroad with the race track of the Coney Island Jockey Club, affording a new entrance to the course and improving the transportation facilities for racegoers.

THE 69TH AT CREEDMOOR

Out of 240 Men Present 148 Qualify as Marksmen.

COL. McCARTHY A PARTICIPANT

Leader of the Regiment and Capt. Annette Made the Necessary Scores—The Record of the Day.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, in command of Col. Duffy, occupied the State target ranges at Creedmoor, L. I., yesterday. Out of the 240 men who were present, 148 succeeded in qualifying as marksmen. A number of commissioned officers of the old One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment took part in the shooting. Two of them, Col. McCarthy and Capt. Annette, made the necessary scores for marksmanship. The regiment marched from the armory, at Third Avenue and Seventh Street, to the Long Island Ferry. They went to Creedmoor in a special troop train. The weather conditions were a 6 o'clock wind and a subdued light in the afternoon. The scores follow:

PISTOL PRACTICE.

FIELD AND STAFF.

	50 Yds.				75 Yds.				Total.
Col. E. Duffy	3	4	4	3	4—18	2	3	4	4 2—15—33
Adjt. J. A. Davidson	2	3	3	4	4—16	4	3	5	4 4—20—36
Capt. H. E. Evans	4	5	5	5	5—24	3	4	5	4 4—20—44
COMPANY G.									
Capt. J. E. Duffy	2	3	2	4	5—17	3	2	4	2 4—15—32
SUPERNUMARY OFFICERS.									
Col. D. C. McCarthy	4	4	4	4	4—20	3	4	2	4 2—15—35
Capt. W. M. Annette	4	4	3	4	4—19	3	4	4	3 4—18—37
RIFLE PRACTICE.									
NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.									
	200 Yds.				300 Yds.				Total.
Sergt. J. J. Phelan	4	8	4	3	2—16	3	5	4	3 2—17—33
Sergt. P. Walsh	3	4	2	5	4—18	3	3	5	3 3—17—35
COMPANY A.									
Sergt. J. Sheehan	3	4	4	3	4—18	3	4	4	4 3—18—36
Corp. C. Lane	0	3	5	5	3—16	3	4	4	0 4—15—31
J. Buckley	2	3	2	4	4—15	3	4	4	4 3—18—33
P. M. Cusick	3	3	3	3	3—15	4	3	2	3 3—15—30
J. Donellan	3	3	4	4	4—18	3	4	2	4 3—16—34
J. J. Harney	2	3	4	3	3—15	5	4	4	4 4—21—36
T. Keane	2	2	3	5	3—15	4	4	5	4 5—22—37
J. Lorahan	3	4	4	5	4—20	4	0	4	4 5—17—37
J. McCue	2	3	4	3	4—16	4	3	3	2 4—16—32
T. McGrath	3	3	2	3	3—14	4	4	3	3 3—17—31
J. McGlinchy	2	4	4	3	3—17	3	4	4	3 3—17—34
E. P. Martin	4	4	3	2	3—16	3	3	4	4 3—17—33
E. Neville	4	3	3	2	3—15	2	3	3	4 3—15—30
M. Supple	4	3	4	4	3—18	4	3	2	3 3—16—34
M. Vaughan	4	3	2	3	3—15	4	3	3	3 3—16—31
COMPANY B.									
Sergt. J. T. Kenney	4	4	4	3	3—18	3	4	4	2 4—18—36
P. J. Corcoran	3	3	3	3	3—15	4	3	3	3 3—16—31
J. Donnelly	4	3	3	4	2—16	3	3	4	2 3—15—31
W. W. Dunston	3	3	4	3	3—16	3	4	3	3 3—16—32
T. Joyce	3	3	3	3	3—15	3	4	2	3 4—16—31
W. Levins	3	3	3	3	3—15	3	5	3	3 3—17—32
E. A. Livingston	4	3	3	3	3—16	4	3	2	3 3—15—31
B. McFadden	3	3	4	2	3—15	3	4	3	4 3—17—32
S. McNalley	3	3	3	3	3—15	4	3	3	3 4—17—32
A. Molyneaux	3	3	2	3	4—15	3	3	4	2 3—15—30
B. Mooney	2	4	4	3	4—17	4	4	3	4 3—18—35
G. Murray	3	3	3	3	4—16	3	3	3	3 4—16—32
D. J. O'Connell	3	3	3	3	4—16	3	4	3	4 2—16—32
J. Regan	3	3	4	3	3—16	3	3	3	3 4—16—32
COMPANY C.									
Sergt. D. M. Seaton	4	4	4	3	2—17	5	3	3	3 3—17—34
Sergt. M. Hoey	5	5	0	2	4—16	4	3	2	4 2—15—31
Sergt. F. J. McSherry	4	3	4	2	4—17	4	3	2	3 3—15—32
Corp. T. Flynn	4	0	4	4	4—15	3	4	2	4 4—16—31
D. Arith	3	3	4	3	3—16	3	3	5	3 3—17—33
J. Callan	3	4	3	2	3—15	4	3	3	2 3—15—30
S. Daunt	3	4	4	3	3—17	3	2	4	3 3—15—32
P. Devine	4	4	3	3	3—17	2	3	3	3 3—14—31
J. Flaherty	3	3	3	3	3—15	4	3	3	4 3—17—32
J. Griffith	0	4	4	4	3—15	4	4	3	3 3—17—32
F. Gallagher	4	4	2	4	4—18	5	4	3	3 3—18—36
D. J. McNamara	3	4	3	2	3—15	4	3	5	3 0—15—30
D. O'Neil	3	3	3	3	4—16	3	3	4	2 2—15—31
J. H. Quinn	3	2	4	4	2—15	4	3	3	3 2—15—30
C. Rilly	4	3	2	3	3—15	4	3	4	4 0—15—30
W. Schmit	4	3	3	2	4—16	3	4	3	3 3—16—32
P. Smyth	3	3	4	4	4—18	4	2	3	3 3—15—33
COMPANY D									
Corp. P. E. Reilly	3	4	3	4	2—16	3	4	3	4 3—17—33
J. O'Neil	4	3	3	4	4—18	4	4	2	5 0—15—33
D. Walsh	3	4	4	4	4—19	3	2	3	4 4—16—35
M. Walsh	3	4	3	4	4—18	3	3	3	5 3—17—35
COMPANY E.									
Sergt. J. J. McManus	3	1	3	5	4—16	4	3	3	4 2—16—35
J. Blake	4	4	3	3	3—17	5	4	4	5 5—23—40
A. Brown	4	3	3	3	3—16	2	4	4	2 3—15—31
W. Brown	3	5	3	4	4—19	4	4	3	4 3—18—37
W. Burke	3	3	4	3	3—16	3	3	4	4 4—18—34
W. Burke	3	3	9	3	3—15	4	3	3	3 3—16—30
R. Connolly	3	4	4	3	3—17	3	3	3	4 2—15—32
H. Cohen	3	3	5	3	4—18	4	4	3	3 4—18—36
H. Carnegan	3	3	2	3	3—14	5	4	3	4 4—20—34
W. Donovan	3	3	3	3	3—15	4	3	4	4 0—15—31
V. G. Donohue	3	4	4	4	3—18	2	4	4	3 2—15—33
H. Donohue	4	4	5	4	3—20	4	5	4	5 5—23—43
J. Dawson	3	3	3	2	4—15	4	4	4	5 4—21—36
J. Dawright	3	4	3	2	3—15	4	4	3	4 3—18—33
R. Carrody	3	3	3	3	3—15	3	4	4	5 4—20—35
W. Donovan	3	3	3	3	3—16	4	3	4	4 0—15—31
V. G. Donohue	3	4	3	3	3—16	2	4	4	4 3—17—33
H. Donohue	3	4	4	3	4—18	3	3	5	4 5—20—38
J. Dawson	3	3	3	2	4—15	4	4	4	5 4—21—36
J. Dawright	3	4	3	2	3—15	4	4	3	4 3—18—33
F. Guy	3	4	2	3	3—15	4	3	3	4 3—17—32
J. Gunderman	3	4	2	3	3—15	4	3	3	4 3—17—32
H. Hudson	3	3	3	4	3—16	3	2	3	5 3—16—33
J. A. Hays	3	3	4	3	3—16	3	2	3	4 3—15—31
T. Heppner	4	3	4	4	2—17	4	4	3	4 3—18—35
H. Honeburger	4	4	3	3	3—17	3	4	4	4 3—18—35
W. Harrington	3	3	4	2	3—15	4	3	3	3 3—16—31
J. Keegnan	2	2	5	4	2—15	3	3	4	2 3—15—30
P. Kuhn	3	4	3	3	2—15	3	3	4	3 4—17—32
J. Ledwock	3	3	4	2	3—15	4	3	4	3 2—16—31
F. McGarry	3	4	4	3	3—17	4	4	3	4 3—18—35
J. McLine	4	3	3	2	3—15	4	3	2	4 2—15—30
O. Marks	2	4	3	3	3—15	3	3	3	4 3—16—31
J. Mahoney	4	3	3	3	3—16	4	4	4	4 4—20—36
F. D. Myers	4	5	3	4	3—19	4	3	3	4 2—15—34
McFalls	3	4	3	3	3—16	3	4	3	3 3—16—32
W. Newschafer	4	4	3	2	2—15	3	4	4	2 4—17—32
P. Osborn	4	3	3	4	2—16	3	3	4	3 3—17—33
D. O'Connell	4	4	3	3	2—16	2	4	4	4 4—18—34
Osborn	3	3	4	3	3—16	3	3	4	2 3—15—31
M. Pope	4	2	2	4	3—15	2	2	5	4 3—16—31
William Peters	3	3	5	4	3—18	0	3	4	4 4—15—33
A. J. Poggi	3	3	4	3	3—16	3	2	4	2 4—15—31
L. Peszyte	4	3	3	2	3—15	4	2	3	3 3—15—30
J. Quirk	3	4	3	3	4—17	4	3	3	3 3—16—33
M. J. Ryan	4	3	5	2	3—17	3	4	4	2 2—15—32
G. Schloerb	4	4	4	4	0—16	2	4	3	4 4—17—33
J. Soderberg	4	5	2	4	3—18	3	0	4	4 4—15—33
J. Toner	2	4	3	3	4—17	2	5	4	3 4—18—35
G. Turner	4	4	3	2	4—17	3	3	4	3 4—17—34
T. Walsh	4	3	3	2	3—15	5	2	3	4 3—17—32
COMPANY F.									
Corp. D. Walsh	3	4	3	4	3—17	4	3	3	4 2—16—33
W. J. B. Campbell	2	4	2	3	4—15	4	3	4	3 2—16—31
T. Casey	3	3	3	4	2—15	4	3	3	3 2—15—30
J. Cunniff	4	4	3	4	2—15	3	4	3	2 2—15—30
J. Dean	4	4	3	3	3—17	3	4	3	3 3—16—33
I. Kehoe	3	3	4	2	3—15	3	4	2	3 3—15—30
J. Kealy	3	4	3	3	4—17	4	3	4	3 3—17—34
J. May	3	2	4	3	3—15	3	4	4	4 2—17—32
J. Nolan	3	3	3	3	3—15	4	3	3	3 3—16—31
J. Rooney	3	3	4	2	3—15	3	5	2	4 2—16—31
D. Sullivan	3	3	4	2	3—15	2	3	4	3 4—16—31
G. H. Zahn	3	3	4	2	3—15	4	4	3	2 3—16—31
COMPANY G.									
G. Corey	3	3	4	5	3—18	3	4	3	2 2—15—33
J. Dillon	0	4	4	4	4—16	4	3	3	4 2—16—32
J. Donlin	3	4	4	3	4—18	4	4	4	4 4—20—38
F. Duffy	3	2	4	3	3—15	0	4	5	4 2—15—30
M. Egan	2	4	3	3	3—15	3	3	3	3 3—15—30
J. Eustace	3	4	3	3	3—16	3	3	3	3 3—15—31
J. G. Freedman	3	3	2	4	4—16	3	4	3	4 2—16—32
N. Frey	2	3	4	3	5—17	3	5	4	3 4—19—36
E. Huiman	4	2	3	3	3—15	3	3	3	3 3—15—30
J. McGauley	4	2	3	3	4—16	4	3	3	2 3—15—31
M. Monahan	3	3	4	2	3—15	3	3	2	4 4—15—30
J. Smith	4	4	3	3	3—17	3	4	3	3 3—16—33
W. O'Keefe	4	4	5	5	5—23	4	4	4	5 5—22—45
W. Scanlow	3	3	3	3	4—16	3	3	3	3 3—15—31
J. Smith	3	2	3	4	3—15	3	2	2	4 4—15—30
F. Woods	3	0	4	4	4—15	2	2	4	4 3—15—30
COMPANY H.									
Sergt. P. Hayes	3	3	3	3	4—16	5	2	3	3 2—15—31
Sergt. C. O'Brien	4	4	0	3	5—16	4	4	2	3 4—17—33
Sergt. T. F. Finnegan	3	3	3	4	4—17	4	4	4	2 4—18—35
Corp. J. F. Wilson	4	3	3	3	3—16	4	2	4	2 2—16—32
Corp. T. P. Masterson	5	3	0	3	4—15	4	2	3	4 2—15—30
Corp. J. Bowen	4	4	3	3	4—18	4	2	4	5 4—19—37
E. Brown	4	5	4	3	2—16	4	2	3	3 3—15—31
B. I. Delany	5	3	5	4	4—21	4	3	5	4 4—20—41
J. Kiley	3	4	3	4	3—17	4	4	2	3 4—17—34
J. McGuire	4	4	3	3	3—17	2

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS. $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office: HOFFMAN HOUSE.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
BANKERS,
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO
Phila., Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
SPECIALTY,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Parmelee & Hutton,
Empire Bldg., 71 Broadway, N. Y.
COMMISSION 1-16.
STOCKS AND GRAIN.
CURB SECURITIES
Telephone 75 Cortlandt.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
Send for our DAILY STOCK LETTER. Mailed free.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., NewYork. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of Common Stock
OF THE
North Shore Traction Co.

Some of the holders of the above stock have not replied to notices heretofore mailed to all stockholders of record, probably through failure to receive the notices because their stock was not registered in their own names. Such parties are requested to send their names, addresses, and the amounts held by them to the undersigned. All but 2½ per cent. of the above stock has been deposited with the undersigned under the agreement of March 29, 1899, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $2,750,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Republic Iron and Steel Stocks
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—One hundred shares of Canada Southern Railway ctf. No. 24110, in the name of Lumnis & Parsons. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same. A suitable reward will be paid on return to P. J. GOODHART & CO., 38 Wall St., New York.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hundred and Fifty-nine (459) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

212	2743	4321	9471	14222	18950	31828
281	2770	4531	9753	14261	19145	31982
299	2773	4590	9820	14306	19158	32063
414	2813	4786	9824	14356	19509	1227
415	2877	4834	9826	14443	19512	32241
613	2895	4917	9901	14639	19521	32285
624	2903	4918	9926	14630	19572	32373
719	2916	4920	10173	14670	19648	32388
726	2983	4931	10198	14717	19657	32061
727	3068	5104	10202	14720	19662	32758
742	3077	5246	10224	14733	20039	32788
745	3089	5274	10289	14818	20056	32947
753	3108	5524	10362	14864	20455	32982
989	3130	5567	10429	14868	20463	33031
1022	3132	5666	10438	14889	20739	33043
1141	3167	5766	10660	14944	20832	33064
1147	3191	5768	10796	14950	21079	33128
1329	3192	5821	10807	15044	21425	33209
1442	3265	5883	10810	15500	21619	33244
1455	3270	6014	10826	15502	21621	33250
1493	3271	6209	10835	15520	21623	33251
1595	3272	6214	11045	15526	21679	33290
1599	3273	6216	11125	15589	21681	33292
1601	3309	6315	11139	15612	21863	33352
1604	3310	6471	11172	15637	21945	33701
1637	3368	6477	11234	15639	21959	33754
1639	3371	6599	11314	15692	28515	34021
1640	3458	6804	11400	15715	28725	34048
1760	3496	6851	11519	15718	28974	34695
1761	3559	6908	11549	15769	29126	34993
1763	3560	7033	11631	15775	29338	35053
1764	3562	7034	11726	15846	29546	35170
1802	3563	7064	11791	16052	29581	35184
1809	3564	7252	11813	16055	29604	35256
1818	3567	7450	11839	16067	29609	35999
2103	3570	7527	11892	16223	29610	36085
2204	3572	7541	12019	16226	29819	36884
2206	3574	7767	12023	16342	29827	36956
2207	3575	7837	12110	16380	29910	36996
2247	3583	7864	12119	16414	29927	39259
2812	3594	7905	12156	16487	29969	41474
2319	3596	7923	12205	16557	29978	41483
2445	3618	7952	12224	16759	30034	41624
2463	3645	7954	12311	16842	30136	43699
2466	3648	8127	12327	16848	30162	43847
2478	3655	8210	12542	17025	30279	44190
2522	3663	8223	12701	17147	30358	44401
2524	3690	8231	12857	17256	30459	44826
2526	3691	8237	12864	17175	30539	45071
2591	3897	8241	12879	17189	30548	45090
2592	3731	8350	12907	17195	30802	47108
2593	3738	8364	13035	17302	30832	47170
2905	3743	8416	13071	17303	30850	47171
2906	3749	8424	13199	17471	30913	47291
2613	3750	8474	13203	17959	30986	47333
2614	3753	8485	13211	18010	31003	49571
2619	3754	8486	13512	18246	31279	50062
2648	3759	8533	13851	18315	31379	50543
2651	3761	8738	13926	18317	31410	51663
2660	3766	8743	13973	18400	31562	51762
2671	3767	8937	14026	18425	31600	52072
2672	3773	8941	14058	18488	31622	52256
2690	3896	9024	14169	18723	31669	52590
2734	3927	9087	14171	18740	31708	53145
2739	3930	9226	14172	18928	31827	53197
2742	4188	9456	14199			

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.
New York, January 14, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four hundred and fifty-nine (459) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

S. H. CREIGHTON,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Two hundred and thirty-two (232) of the General First Mortgage $1,000 Coupon Bonds, and Fifty (50) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 Registered Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of Four hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars ($482,000) were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

$1,000 COUPON BONDS.

319	3084	6040	10702	14844	19536	31883
408	3085	6123	10717	14910	19571	32013
730	3087	7242	10758	14985	19670	32269
732	3307	7330	10817	14986	19675	32478
733	3384	7714	11047	15214	20053	32299
1149	3389	7761	11163	15274	20079	32143
1143	3552	7877	11261	15389	20416	34500
1151	3565	7887	11326	15571	20706	34745
1287	3569	7896	11331	15590	20795	35188
1306	3573	8233	11385	15617	20857	35230
1454	3577	8408	11579	15716	20940	37052
1492	3582	8412	11898	15792	21774	37283
1526	3620	8421	11928	15794	21888	39689
1605	3049	8452	11949	15896	21952	39718
1634	3653	8453	12044	15821	21997	39762
2370	3745	8489	12328	16063	29242	39869
2371	3751	8676	12835	16278	29424	39968
2373	3757	8813	12862	16331	29606	40020
2392	3760	8831	13024	16407	29775	42336
2476	3924	8917	13793	16551	29822	43323
2523	3925	8924	15966	16656	29977	43842
2562	3932	9058	13986	16591	30193	44124
2590	3934	9062	14037	16809	30369	45189
2666	3936	9607	14089	16871	30406	45392
2673	4018	9888	14163	17158	30478	46575
2753	4072	10082	14253	17397	30601	46933
2812	4785	10177	14323	17449	30605	48489
2878	4845	10180	14359	18361	30833	49671
2911	4849	10186	14383	18744	31377	51358
3071	4996	10200	14498	18941	31733	51368
3074	5687	10550	14523	19235	31761	51750
3078	5822	10651	14524	19286	31781	52282
3079	5960	10690	14831	19389	31875	53037
3080						

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1353	4550	13148	14267	15764	17165	20501
1456	5174	13197	14295	15830	17351	20916
1529	5381	13298	14489	16045	17477	
1608	6243	13708	14832	16085	17483	
2304	6467	13828	14918	16177	17604	
2894	6469	13846	15373	16719	17630	
3319	12678	13864	15482	16799	18596	
3643	13108	13895	15746	17008	19043	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

All the outstanding COUPON bonds issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

Registered bonds should be assigned to "Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, for redemption."

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.
New York, May 15, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 232 Coupon and 50 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Company of New York,
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
1st Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
OF THE
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company,
MATURING AUGUST 1, 1900.

The undersigned, under arrangements made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, offer to holders of the above Bonds the privilege of refunding their bonds into PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS DUE 1949, BEARING 3½% INTEREST P. A., FROM AUGUST 1, 1899, AT THE PRICE OF 101%.

The 7% Bonds will be taken in payment on a 3½% INTEREST BASIS to maturity, and the computation will be made as of August 1, 1899, viz.:

For every $1,000 7% Bond, with February 1, 1900, coupon attached, the holder will receive $1,000 of the 3½% Bonds, with interest running from August 1, 1899, together with a cash payment of $24.10, made up as follows:

$1,000. 7% Bond on a 3½% basis	$1,034.10
$1,000. 3½% Bond at 101%	1,010.00
	$24.10

Holders of the First Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of refunding should surrender their Bonds to any of the undersigned, or to the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, and will receive in exchange therefor the above cash payment and Temporary Receipts for the 3½% Bonds, to be exchanged against such Bonds when ready.

This offer will terminate July 15, 1899.

Speyer & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
30 BROAD STREET. 27 PINE STREET.
New York, June 15th, 1899.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
ANGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.
W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

NEWPORT AND CINCINNATI BRIDGE COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 1st, 1899.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Company four and one-half per cent. bonds to the amount of Fourteen thousand dollars ($14,000) will be purchased July 1st, 1899, at the Agency of the Company, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York City, under the following provisions of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Bridge Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The Commercial Cable Company,
(Mackay-Bennett System,)
No. 253 Broadway, New York.
Dividend No. 40.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company is hereby declared, payable on the 1st day of July, 1899, out of net earnings, to all stockholders of record on June 20, 1899. The transfer books will close June 20, inst., and reopen on July 3, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.
Dated June 6, 1899.

Real Estate Trust Co. of N. Y.,
30 NASSAU STREET,
June 15, 1899.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record June 19, 1899. Transfer books close June 19, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen July 1, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Tuesday, June 20th, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1899, and will reopen July 3, 1899, at 10 A. M.

W. G. BROWN, Secretary.
Philadelphia, June 13, 1899.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.,
New York, June 14th, 1899.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1899, at the Central Trust Co. of New York to the stockholders of record on the 30th of June, 1899. Transfer books will be closed June 30th and reopened July 17th.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 2.

71 Broadway, New York, June 13th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company July 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 19th, 1899. Checks will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at three P. M. June 19th, 1899, and be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. July 10, 1899. Holders of interim certificates should present same to the Central Trust Company of New York on or before June 19th, 1899, for exchange for permanent engraved certificates, as only the permanent certificate holders will be included in dividend list.

W. O. JACQUETTE, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Office Homestake Mining Co.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, June 14, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 267.

The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for May, payable at the transfer agency in New York on the 26th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 268) of Twenty-five (25) Cents Per Share, payable at the same time and place.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Royal Baking Powder Company.
New York, June 14, 1899.

A dividend of 2% for the four months ending June 30, 1899, will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record at close of business June 24, 1899.

Transfer books will close at 12 M. June 24, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M. July 3, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN MORRIS, Treasurer.

Manhattan Railway Company.
No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 13th, 1899.
SIXTY-FIRST QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable at this office on and after Saturday, July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, June 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M. and will be reopened on Monday, July 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M. D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable July 17, 1899.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on July 10, 1899, and reopen on the morning of July 18, 1899. GEORGE COPPELL. New York, June 15, 1899. Chairman of the Board.

Exchange Fire Insurance Company,
37 Pine St.
New York, June 14, 1899.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of the Exchange Fire Ins. Co. will be held at the office of the Company, 37 Pine Street, WEDNESDAY, 28th inst. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock. C. S. FOUNTAIN, Sec'y.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27¾d per ounce and in New York at 60⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 48½c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.65.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .49, 100 Catalpa at .22, 100 Isabella at .70, 300 Mollie Gibson at .25, 500 Pharmacist at .06, 100 Potosi at .44, 200 Sierra Nevada at .73, and 500 Work at .20.

On the Industrial Exchange 25,000 shares of American Gold sold at .01⅜, buyer 30; 1,200 Burt Gold at .02½, 3,000 Cannon Ball at .006, 500 Good Samaritan at .01⅝, 700 Gregory Gold at .02½, 450 Gilpin and Lincoln at .42, 150 Jennie Blanche at .50⅞@.51⅞, and 130 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.50½@1.50¾.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Phoenix G. Min. Co.	.08
Adams Consol	.12	Potosi	.34
Belcher	.31	Quicksilver	2.00
Best & Belcher	.40	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Breece	1.25	Savage	.31
Brunswick Consol	.15	Sierra Nevada	.64
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Standard	2.20
Challar	.25	Small Hopes	1.00
Crown Point	.26	Union Con	.35
Con. Cal. & Va	1.50	Utah	.12
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.15	Yellow Jacket	.32
Catalpa	.20	Argentum Juanita	.22
Deadwood Terra	.35	Alamo	.07
Eureka Consol	.30	Anaconda	.40
Father De Smet	.10	Cr. Ck. Cons	.09
Gould & Curry	.24	Cr. Ck. Crip. Ck	.08
Hale & Norcross	.30	Gold & Globe	.04
Homestake	60.00	Golden Fleece	.25
Horn Silver	1.55	Isabella	.62
Iron Silver	.55	Mollie Gibson	.23
Julia Consol	.01	Mount Rosa	.10
Kingston & Pemb	.20	Pharmacist	.04
La Crosse	.16	Portland	1.70
Leadville Con	.08	Specimen	.06
Little Chief	.18	Union	.18
Mexican	.44	Work	.17
Moulton	.25	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.13¾
Ontario	8.00	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.12½
Ophir	.95	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.11¾
Occidental	.20	Grey Forge	.11¾
Plymouth	.10		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Burt Gold	.02½	Elkton	.88
Gold Magnet	.01	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.35
Good Samaritan	.01½	Gar. Con	.12
Gregory Gold	.02	Justice	.02
Gilpin & Lincoln	.41⅝	Mount Rosa	.18½
Jennie Blanche	.51½	Old Gold	.01½
Morenci Cop. pf	1.50⅜	Pande Basin	.40
Miami	.08	Portland	1.85
Pilgrim	.003	Sertine	.00 2¼
Ry. Mountain	.005	Union Gold	.20
B. & B. C. C. Co.	2.50	Waldorf	.01½
Anaconda	.50	Work	.21
Cr. Ck. Con	.00 4	Rosario Honduras	5.00
Cannon Ball	.005½		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 15.—The money market shows some indications of a slightly firmer tone, but, so far as actual rates are concerned, they are not changed from the recent quoted figures. At the Clearing House to-day 3 per cent. was still the quoted rate on all loans, and New York funds sold at 15@16 2-3 cents discount. On call money ranged from 3@4 per cent. Time money was quoted as low as 3 per cent. for four months and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. It was said, however, that good houses were paying 4 per cent. and upward on four months on ordinary mixed collateral. National banks discounted good commercial paper at 4 per cent.

The stock market was dull, almost stagnant. Much of the interest centred in Dominion Coal and the gas bonds, which were expected to go off on President Addicks's advertised publication about the local gas situation and his assertion therein of a pending default in the interest on the bonds. Dominion Coal only dropped a fraction, to 53¾, and a little later easily rallied to 56 and closed firm at 55¾. The gas securities, however, did not fare as well, the firsts dropping 2½, to 86, and the seconds 4½, to 60½. The buying of Sugar and Federal Steel for New York account reached considerable proportions, and Oil late in the day pushed up to 47½ on good buying.

The coppers were all badly neglected, although as a class they had a fair support. Arnold sold up to 15⅝ and then dropped to 15½, closing at 15⅝. Bonanza, still quite actively traded in, lost nearly a point from its highest. Utah ranged from 41½ to 41¾. Parrot sold at one time as high as 54 and closed at 53. Baltic gained ½, to 33½. The trading dragged badly late in the day and the closing was lifeless and with prices as a rule moderately firm.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	10	10½	Old Colony	10⅝	11½
Allouez	5½	9	Old Domin	38½	39
Arcadian	49	52	Parrot	52½	53
Arnold	15¼	15⅝	Pioneer	2½	3
Ash Bed	1½	2	Quincy	150	160
Atlantic	32	33	Rhode Isl'd	8⅝	9
Baltic	33	34	Santa Fe	12	12¼
Bost. & Mon.	342	350	Santa Ysabel	14	15
Butte & Boe.	76	79	Tamarack	210	...
Cal. & Hec.	800	810	Utah Con	41½	41¾
Centennial	34¾	35	Washington	2⅜	2⅝
Franklin	18½	19	White Knob	13½	14
Humboldt	2½	3	Winona	14	14½
Isle Royale	42	44	Wolverine	45	46
Mohawk	28	29			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	258	..	Cent. M. pf.	68	70
Bost. & Low.	238	..	Fitchburg pf.	116	117
Bost. & Me.	190	..	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	113	..
Bos. & Prov.	300	..	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	118	..
Bost. Elev.	107½	108	West End	..	94
Bost. Gas 5s	..	61			
Cent. Mass.	18⅝	19½			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	343	348	Mex. Tel	99½	100
Chi. Sk. Yds.	143½	150	N. Eng. Tel.	..	145
Dom. Coal	53½	56	U. S. Oil	47⅛	47⅝
D. Coal pf.	120	..	West. Elec.	..	49½
Erie Tel.	94⅜	95¼	West. El. pf.	65	..
Lams. Store.	37	38			

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 15	372,563
To date this year	95,734,711
Corresponding date last year	49,557,650

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 15	$2,628,500
To date this year	$524,960,510
Corresponding date last year	$368,843,760

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2¼@3 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Consol. Gas	1¼
Am. Cot. Oil pf	½	Great North. pf	⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2	Lake Erie & West	⅝
Am. Malt. pf	1	Met. Street Ry	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	Mobile & Ohio	1⅝
Am. Sug. Ref. pf	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜
Am. Tin Plate pf	⅝	Pressed S. C. pf	½
Am. Steel Hoop. pf	⅞	St. P. & Om. pf	2
Col. F. & I. pf	3½	Stand. Dist. pf	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	3	Lake Erie & W. pf.	½
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	2	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio pf	⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 15, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15	16	725	Am. Car & Foundry..	16	16	15	15	—3
..	57½	880	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60	60	58	58	—2
41	45	40	Am. Linseed Co. pf....	45	45	45	45	.....
35¾	36½	510	American Cotton Oil.	36	36¾	36	36⅜	+ ½
91	92¼	555	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	+ ⅛
35	40	10	Am. District Tel.....	39	39	39	39	.....
38½	39	1,560	Am. Smelt. & Ref.....	37	39	37	39	+2
82¾	83	1,610	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	82	83	82	83	.....
75	75⅝	160	Am. Malting Co. pf....	75⅜	75⅝	75⅜	75⅝	+1
10¾	10¾	120	American Spirits Mfg.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
59⅝	60	15,655	Am. Steel & Wire.....	61¼	61⅞	59¾	60	—1
96	96¼	1,058	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	96	96½	96	96⅛	+ ⅛
153⅝	153½	76,310	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	152¾	156	152½	153⅝	+1⅝
117⅛	119	210	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118	118¼	118	118¼	+ ⅝
38	38½	1,800	American Tin Plate....	38½	38⅝	38	38¼	— ¼
85	85½	928	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	85½	85½	84⅞	85⅛	— ⅛
96	96¾	2,610	American Tobacco	97	97½	96¼	96¾	.....
31	31½	1,600	Am. Steel Hoop.....	30½	31½	30½	31	.....
76⅝	76½	450	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	76	76⅝	76	76⅜	+ ⅛
49½	50	2,870	Anaconda Copper	49⅝	50¼	49⅝	49⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	17¾	1,400	At., T. & S. F.....	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	.....
54⅝	54⅞	7,780	At., T. & S. F. pf....	55	55⅝	54⅞	54⅞	.....
51¼	51½	865	Baltimore & Ohio....	51	51¼	51	51	+ ⅛
72¼	72¾	190	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ⅛
117⅝	117½	51,588	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	117¼	118⅞	117¼	117⅞	+ ⅛
138	140	35	Brooklyn Union Gas..	140	140	140	140	.....
53½	54	100	Canada Southern	53⅜	53¼	53⅛	53⅜	— ⅛
96½	96¾	400	Canadian Pacific	96¼	96¾	96¼	96½	— ⅛
51⅝	51½	600	Cent. Pac., ass't pd....	52	52	51½	51½	— ½
24½	24⅝	250	Chesapeake & Ohio....	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ½
131	131¼	12,680	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	132¼	132⅞	131	131¼	— ⅝
59¼	59½	700	Chicago Con. Traction.	59⅝	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞	— ⅛
13¾	13¼	2,210	Chicago Great West....	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
126½	126¼	17,210	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	126⅜	127¼	126¼	126¼	— ¼
172¾	173½	155	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	173½	173½	172¾	173½	— ¼
152½	153	200	Chicago & Northw....	152⅜	152¾	152¾	152⅞	—1⅛
111¼	111⅜	4,340	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	112¼	112⅝	111⅞	111⅞	— ⅜
15½	16½	500	Chicago Term. Trans.	16	16½	15½	15½	— ⅜
49	50	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	49½	49½	49	49	—1
53½	54½	100	C., C., C. & St. L....	54	54	54	54	.....
98½	99	150	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	99	99	99	99	.....
43¾	44	1,020	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	44	44½	43½	43⅝	—1⅛
107	110	200	Col. Fuel & Iron pf....	109	109	109	109	+3½
17	18	500	Col. Southern 2d pf....	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
180⅝	182	4,010	Consolidated Gas	181	182⅞	180½	180⅝	+1½
44½	45	1,800	Continental Tobacco ..	44⅝	45½	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
81⅝	82	820	Continental Tobac. pf.	82½	82½	82	82	— ⅛
118	118⅝	200	Delaware & Hudson....	119	119	118¾	118¾	.....
170	170¾	30	Del., Lack. & West...	170	170	170	170	.....
21¾	21⅞	2,420	Denver & R. G.....	22½	22¾	21⅝	21⅞	—1
76¼	76½	5,600	Denver & R. G. pf....	76¾	76¾	75⅞	76⅛	— ⅜
20⅞	21½	460	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅜
34	35¼	25	Erie 1st pf	35	35	35	35	.....
17½	18	100	Erie 2d pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
64⅞	64¾	82,190	Federal Steel	65¼	66¼	64⅛	64⅛	— ⅜
84	84½	7,675	Federal Steel pf.....	84½	85¼	84	84½	+ ⅛
30	32½	25	Flint & P. M.....	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
118	118½	100	General Electric	118¼	118¼	118¼	118½	.....
67¾	68	110	Glucose Sugar Ref....	68	68	68	68	.....
168	169	400	Great Northern pf	168½	169	168¾	168¾	+ ¾
108	..	100	H. B. Claflin Co.....	109	109	109	109	.....
70	73	25	Homestake	72	72	72	72	.....
112¾	113	170	Illinois Central	112⅞	113	112¾	112¾	— ⅛
42	43	225	International Paper....	42	42	42	42	.....
78½	79	100	International. Paper pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	.....
13½	14½	300	International Silver ..	14	14	14	14	— ⅜
8¾	9	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	9	9	9	9	.....
16	18	50	Keokuk & D. M. pf....	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
16¾	17	450	Lake Erie & Western.	16	16¾	16	16¾	+ ⅛
67	67½	212	Lake Erie & West. pf..	67¼	67¼	67	67	— ⅛
67	67¾	2,080	Louisville & Nashville.	67⅜	67⅝	67	67¼	— ⅜
20	23	150	Manhattan Beach	20	20	20	20	.....
113¾	113¾	18,565	Manhattan Con	113¾	114½	113⅜	113⅜	+ ⅛
226⅜	226⅞	6,440	Metropolitan St. Ry....	226½	227½	224½	226½	+ ½
18½	14	400	Mexican Central	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	.....
3¼	3⅜	700	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
27	29	400	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28½	+1½
66	68	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	—1
32⅝	32⅝	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	33¼	33⅝	32¾	32⅞	— ⅝
40½	41	4,400	Missouri Pacific	41⅞	42¼	40⅞	40⅞	—1
40	42½	250	Mobile & Ohio.....	41	42	41	42	+1⅜
97¾	98¼	50	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	97¾	98⅝	97¾	98⅝	.....
110	112	80	Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	112	112	111½	111½	— ⅜
3⅝	4¼	100	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
51⅜	51½	760	National Steel	51¼	52¼	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛
91	92	905	Nat. Steel pf	92	92	91⅜	91⅞	+ ⅜
115½	116¼	820	New Jersey Central....	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¼	.....
172	175	120	New York Air Brake..	172	172	172	172	.....
130¾	131	2,410	New York Central	131¼	131¾	131	131	— ⅝
26¼	26¼	2,125	N. Y., Ont. & West....	26½	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ¼
20⅝	20½	185	Norfolk & Western....	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
68⅜	69	185	Norfolk & West. pf....	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ¼
11¼	11⅜	825	North American	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
46¾	46⅞	5,130	Northern Pacific	47¼	47¾	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
75½	75⅝	1,010	Northern Pacific pf	75¾	76	75¼	75½	— ⅜
35	38	20	Oregon R. & Nav	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
73	74	100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	+ ⅛
47⅜	48	620	Pacific Mail	48¾	48¾	48	48	+ ⅛
129⅜	130	500	Pennsylvania R. R....	131⅜	131⅞	131	131	+ ⅛
120	120¼	9,710	People's Gas, Chicago.	120½	122	120	120	+ ⅛
57½	58½	1,410	P., C., C. & St. L....	56	59	56	57½	+ ⅛
52	52½	800	Pressed Steel Car	53	53	52½	52½	— ½
84¾	85½	325	Pressed Steel Car pf..	85½	85½	85	85¼	+ ½
20⅜	21	500	Reading	20⅞	21	20⅜	20¾	+ ⅛
60¼	60¾	8,450	Reading 1st pf	60	61	59¾	60¾	+ ⅜
34	34½	1,200	Reading 2d pf	33¼	34	33¼	34	—1⅛
77	80	10	Rio Grande West. pf..	80	80	80	80	.....
39	41	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
10⅝	10⅝	860	St. L. & San Fran....	10½	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
72	73	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	72	72	72	72	—1
29⅜	31	1,035	St. L. Southw. pf.....	30⅜	30⅜	30	30	.....
98	99¼	165	St. Paul & Omaha....	98½	98½	98½	98½	— ⅜
170	180	110	St. Paul & Omaha pf..	178	178	178	178	+2
31¼	31⅝	1,400	Southern Pacific	31⅜	32¼	31¼	31⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	11	300	Southern Railway	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	.....
49⅜	50	710	Southern Railway pf..	50	50	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅜
17⅜	17¾	850	Standard Dis. & Dis..	17⅜	17⅝	17	17	+ ⅛
65	66	150	Stand. Dis & Dis. pf..	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ½
63⅝	63¾	3,950	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	63½	64¼	63½	63½	.....
68½	69	100	Twin City R. T.....	69	69	68	69	.....
40¼	40⅝	1,540	Union Pacific	40⅞	41	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
74⅝	74⅞	1,500	Union Pacific pf.....	74⅜	75	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅜
27½	29	185	Union Bag & Paper ..	27½	27½	27½	27½	—2½
79½	80½	225	Union Bag & Paper pf	79⅜	79⅝	79⅜	79⅜	— ⅝
5	6	700	United States Leather.	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	.....
70	70½	100	U. S. Leather pf., ex d.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70½	+ ¼
53¼	54	9,965	United States Rubber..	53⅜	54⅞	53½	53½	.....
116	116½	250	U. S. Rubber pf.....	116¼	116½	116	116	.....
7⅞	7⅞	25	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
20¼	20⅝	365	Wabash pf	20⅝	20⅝	20	20½	— ¼
90	90¼	1,416	Western Union Tel....	90	90¼	90	90¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	24	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
1¼	1⅝	250	Wis. Central	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	.....
..	..	100	Wis. Cent., 1m. pd.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	.....
16	16¼	2,400	Wis. Cent. pf., when iss.	16⅝	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
64⅝	64⅞	2,540	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	55½	55½	54	54⅝	— ¼
Sales.....		372,563						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100⅝	..	Ill. C., l. l.	100	..
3s, r., 1918-'09	106½		Iowa Cent....	11⅞	12¾
3s, c., 1918-'09	106½		Iowa C. pf....	47	48
3s, 1918, sm.	108½	109½	Jol. & Chi.	180	..
4s, r., 1907	112¾	113¾	Kan. & M....	10½	12½
4s, c., 1907	114	114½	K. & T. M..	3¼	4
4s, l., 1925	130¼	131	Keok. & W..	35	50
4s, c., 1925	130¼	131	Lac. Gas..	53¾	54
5s, r., 1904	112½	113	Lac. G. pf..	99	102
5s, c., 1904	112½	113	Lake Shore.	206	210
D. C. 3-65s	119	..	Long Island.	68	73
Adams Exp.	110	113	Manh. Con..	113	..
Alb. & Susq., ex d.	191	..	M. C. R. pf.	106	..
Am. Lin. Co.	8	10	Md. C. pf., ex div....	58	75
Am. Coal....	149	200	M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	14½	15
Am. Exp....	136	140	M. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	55½	57½
A. Malt. Co.	20	21	West Chicago St. R.	120	130
A. S. M. pf.	32	34	Mich. Cent....	113	116
A. T. & C....	100	102½	M. & St. L..	56	58
Am. Teb. pf.	140	145	2d pf....	93	94¼
Ann Arbor..	16	18	M. & Essex.	183	..
Ann Arb. pf.	40	42	Nat. Biscuit.	43	44
B. & O. S. W. pf. ctfs.	8½	9½	Nat. Starch..	5	7½
Beech Creek.	100	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.....	45	60
B. A. L. pf.	106½	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.....	15	23
Bruns. City..	14¼	15¼	N. C. Coal..	36	39
B., R. & P. pf.	34	40	N. Y. & N. H.....	212	218
B., C. R. & N.....	76	105	N. Y., C. & St. L..	12½	13¾
Cap. Tract..	92	93	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	70
Chi. & Alton.	160	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	29	30
C. & A. pf.	180	76	Norf. South..	33	75
C. & E. Ill..	..	..	Ont. Mining.	8	10
C. & E. L. pf.....	..	122½	Pac. Coast...	38¾	40
C. G. W. pf..	68¼	69¼	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	82	86
C. G. W. deb.	89	91	Pac. C. 2d pf.	55	60
C. I. & L..	9	10	Park S. pf..	105	110
C., I. & L. pf.....	39	40	Penn. Coal..	375	..
C. & N. W. pf.....	191	194	P., C. & St. L. pf.	84	88
C., L. & W..	..	11	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	186	..
C. L. & W. pf.....	37	43¾	P., Ft. W. & C. sp., ex. d.	182	..
Cleve. & P.	184	..	P. & W. pf.	7	8½
C. C. & I. D.	1¾	2¼	Pull. Car....	156	158
C. C. & I. D. pf.....	8	6	Quicksilver..	2¼	2½
Col. South..	5¼	5¾	Quicksil'r pf.	8	10
Col. S. 1st pf.	42	44	Rens. & Sar. ex. div....	190	..
C. & H. C. & I.....	11	13½	R., W. & O.	131	..
Com. Cable.	170	..	Rut. G. W..	33	40
Consol. Coal.	52¼	..	R. G. W. pf.	77	80
Consol. Ice..	40½	42	S. J. & G. I.	3½	4
Con. Ice pf..	..	87	S. J. & G. I. 2d pf.....	10	11¼
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.....	100	109	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	36	37
D., S. S. & A.....	4¼	5¼	St. L. S. W.	11¾	12½
D., S. S. & A. pf.....	11¼	13	St. P. & O.	46	51
Eighth Ave..	380	..	St. P. & O. pf.....	101	103¼
Erie	12¼	12⅝	S. bul. ctfs.	60½	62
Ev. & T. H.	39¾	40	Sixth Ave..	200	..
E. & T. H. pf.....	80	85	S. R. & T..	7¼	8
F. P. & P. M. pf.....	..	68	Texas Pac..	19	19½
Ft. W. & R. G.....	24	26½	Third Av....	190	200
Glucose. pf..	106	107½	T. & O. C..	20	40
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.....	100	..	T. & O. C. pf.....	45	50
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.....	100	..	U. S. Exp..	125	130
Harlem.	385	425	U. S. Exp. pf.	3	5
Hock. Val..	23	24½	W. & L. E..	8¾	9
Hock. V. pf.	55	57	W. C. pf. cfs.		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage.....	74	74	76
2d week June....	$24,329	$24,410	$19,275
From July 1.....	1,120,575	1,042,950	974,622
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage.....	4,947	4,750	4,367
1st week June....	$480,218	$431,088	$339,583
From July 1.....	25,235,538	23,589,091	17,328,217

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, including leased lines, for quarter ended March 31—

	1899.	1898.	Changes.
Gross earnings..	$1,292,801	$1,220,534	*$71,967
Operating ex....	829,298	802,299	*26,999
Net earnings....	463,503	418,536	*44,967
Other income....	25,863	71,640	†45,777
Total income....	489,366	490,176	†810
Fixed charges...	536,895	570,744	‡33,849
Deficit.....	47,529	80,569	‡33,039

*Increase. †Decrease.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup
5,000.....109
500.....109
20,000.....109
5,000.....109½
Small bonds
500.....106½

Alabama Mid 1st
7,000.....102½

Am Tobacco Co scrip
20,000.....101¼
10,000.....101¼
3,000.....101⅜

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
2,000.....94

Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s
500.....81¼
10,000.....83⅜
6,000.....83⅝
5,000.....83⅝
15,000.....85⅜
4,000.....88⅞
5,000.....83⅞
20,000.....84
15,000.....83⅞
5,000.....83⅞
5,000.....88⅝
Gen 4s
53,000.....102⅜
2,000.....102⅜
6,000.....102¾

Austin & N'w'n 1st
7,000.....100

Balt & Ohio 3½s
111,000.....100½
1,000.....100¾
20,000.....100½

Balt & Ohio 4s
10,000.....102⅝
8,000.....102⅝
64,000.....102⅝
5,000.....102¾

Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s, when issued
5,000.....96

B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s
1,000.....122
5,000.....122½
4,000.....122¾

B'klyn Rap Tr 5s
1,000.....118

Canada So 1st 5s
1,000.....111

Canada So 2d
5,000.....111

Cent Branch, U P 1st
2,000s20F.....90

Cent Ga Ry con 5s
1,000.....95¾
7,000.....96

Cent N J gen 5s
5,000.....121½
10,000.....122
5,000.....121¼

Cent Pac, San Joaq Branch 6s, Sperr & Co ctfs
5,000.....113¼

Ches & O gen 4½s
22,000.....95

Ches & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s
15,000.....107

Ches & O con 5s
9,000.....119¼

Chi, Ind & Louisv refund 6s
13,000.....119

Chi, Mil & St P, C & P W Div 5s
10,000.....123⅞

Chi & N'w'n gen 3½s
10,000.....100½

Chi, R I & P gen 4s
15,000.....110½
258,000.....110⅛

C, St P, M & O con
1,000.....138

C, C, C & St L gen 4s
12,000.....94

Col Midland 2-4s
10,000.....64
5,000.....64½

Col & South 1st 4s
69,000.....80½
5,000.....89⅝
10,000.....89¾
10,000.....89¾
21,000.....89½
10,000.....89⅝
10,000.....89⅝
10,000.....89¾

D, L & W 7s, 1907
1,000.....126½

Den & Rio Gr 4½s
1,000.....112⅞
10,000.....112⅜

Detroit City Gas 5s
6,000.....101

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
1,000.....124

Erie gen lien 4s
1,000.....72

Erie 4s, prior bds
5,000.....94¼

Gal, Har & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000.....103½
6,000.....103¾

Hocking Val 4½s
30,000.....102¾

Hous, E & W Tex 5s
8,000.....103

H & Tex Cent g m 4s
10,000.....89¼

Iowa Cent 1st 5s
4,000.....113
1,000.....113½

Kan C, P & G 1st
24,000.....65

L S & Mo So 1st, registered
25,000.....105¼

L S & M So 2d, registered
24,000.....114¼

Lehigh V of N Y 1st
5,000.....110¼

Louisv & Nash col tr 4s
20,000.....99
Unified 4s
40,000.....99
1,000.....98¾

Metro El 1st
29,000.....121⅜

Met St S E, Chi, 4s
1,000.....98
2,000.....98½

Mo Pac tr 5s
2,000.....97⅝
Total sales.....$2,628,500

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
25,000.....93⅝
15,000.....93⅞
64,000.....93¾
2,000.....94

Mo, K & T 2d
7,000.....67
20,000.....66¾

Morris & Essex 1st
7,000.....142¼

N Y Cent & Hud. Lake Sh col 3½s
6,000.....102½

Mich Cent col 5½s
6,000.....101

N Y Cent 1st, coup
15,000.....115½

N Y, Ont & West refund 4s
1,000.....106

Nor & W Ry con 4s
51,000.....95½
500.....95¾
4,000.....95½

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
1,000.....67⅝
8,000.....67½
16,000.....67⅝
1,000.....67⅝
1,000.....67¾

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
1,000.....105⅞
60,000.....105½
10,000.....105¾
96,000.....105½
10,000.....105⅞

Nor Pac Term 1st
10,000.....119

Ore R R & Nav 4s
53,000.....103

Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s
2,000.....115¼

Pac Coast 1st 5s
2,000.....104½
1,000.....104¾

Peo & East Inc
6,000.....29⅞
9,000.....30

Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
1,000.....115

Reading Co gen 4s
61,000.....90¾
3,000.....90⅞

Rio Gr West 1st
52,000.....101
1,000.....101¼

St L M & So 4s, when and as issued
8,000.....85¾
500.....86¼
10,000.....85¾

St L & San Fran 4s
3,000s20F.....89
2,000.....89

St P, M & M, Dakota Exten
1,000.....122¾

St P, M & M con 6s
10,000.....146

St Paul & Dul 4s
2,000.....100

St L S'w'n 1st
10,000s20F.....98

St L S'w'n 2d inc
30,000.....52¼
20,000.....52¾
25,000.....52
10,000.....52¼
10,000.....52¼
25,000.....52¼
20,000.....52

San A & A P 4s
3,000.....82⅞
9,000.....82¾

So Pac col tr 4s, when issued
17,000.....85¼
5,000.....85⅛

So Ry 1st 5s
1,000.....111½

Standard R & T 6s
10,000.....84½

Standard R & T inc
8,000.....25½

Tenn C, I & R, De Bard C & I 6s
8,000.....105

Term R R Asso of St L 1st 4½s
2,000.....112¾

Tex & N O con 5s
1,000.....106¼

Texas & Pac Ry, East Div 1st 6s
1,000.....104

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
8,000.....114

Tex & Pac 2d inc, tr co ctfs
20,000.....35½
20,000.....55

Union Pac 4s
3,000s20F.....108¼
5,000.....108⅜
1,000.....108¼
10,000.....108⅜

U S Leather Co 6s
1,000.....117

Wabash 1st 5s
3,000.....116¾
10,000.....117

Det & Chi Ext
4,000.....110

West Shore gtd 4s
4,000.....115½

West Shore gtd 4s, registered
2,000.....115¼

West N Y & Penn gen 3-4s
7,000s20F.....70⅞
30,000s20F.....71
10,000.....70½
3,000s20F.....71
5,000s20F.....71¾

West N Y & Penn inc
18,000.....23⅞

Wilkes & East 1st
10,000.....107½

Wisc Cent Co 1st, tr co ctfs
7,000.....77⅞
50,000.....77¾
10,000.....77¼
5,000.....77⅝
10,000.....77½
5,000.....77¾

Wisc Cent 1st 4s, when issued
11,000.....85¼
20,000.....95⅜
20,000.....95½
20,000.....95⅜
20,000.....95¼
10,000.....95⅜
25,000.....95½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The curb market was much more active yesterday than on the first days of the week, and this activity was accompanied in some quarters of the market by a good deal of strength. The bulk of the day's business, however, was supplied by a few stocks, and many issues were almost entirely neglected. Republic Iron and Steel continued strong and was more active than it had been for some time. Both the common and preferred stocks advanced sharply early in the day, and, though reactions followed, both issues closed with net gains for the day. The common stock was bid up to 18½, but no stock changed hands at that figure. More than a thousand shares sold around 18, the last sale reported being made at 18½. Just before the close the stock was offered at 18¼, the best bid at the moment being 17½, a net gain of one-half of 1 point. The preferred stock advanced to 65 and closed at 63 bid, a net gain of one-half of 1 point.

Amsterdam Gas was fairly active and strong. The common stock sold up to 34½ and closed at 34 bid, an advance of one-half of 1 point over Wednesday's closing bid. The preferred stock was not active, but there was an improvement in the bid price of the stock. The bonds sold at 101¾ and interest. The early advance in New Amsterdam Gas common was in sympathy with the advance in Consolidated Gas on the Stock Exchange. Nothing definite in regard to the local gas situation was announced yesterday, though the constantly repeated rumors of an early settlement of the gas war were renewed.

Electric Vehicle and the other electric stocks were very dull. New England Electric Vehicle Transportation was quoted yesterday "second installment paid." It closed at 12½ bid, against 7¾ bid on Wednesday, which, allowing for the second payment of $5, showed a decline of one-quarter of 1 point for the day. New York Electric Vehicle Transportation was very dull and remained unchanged at 21 bid.

Standard Oil stock was fairly active and somewhat weak. It closed at 451 bid, a net loss of 4 points. No official statement in regard to the rumored reorganization of the Standard Oil Company could be had yesterday, but it was said a statement in regard to the recent reports of readjustment would be made to-day.

Bay State Gas was traded in yesterday to the extent of several thousand shares, and early in the afternoon there was a sudden movement in the stock which carried it up to 2¾. It had for a number of days been selling at 2 and 2¼. No definite news in regard to the company was announced, and the rise was attributed to a vague report from Boston to the effect that developments would soon bring about a sharp rise in Bay State Gas. The execution of a few market orders in the stock and covering by traders who had gone short of the stock forced the price up three-quarters of 1 point. It closed at 2¼ bid, a net gain of one-quarter of 1 point.

New York Electric Brake and Coupler sold up to 63, reacted to 61¼, and closed at 62½ bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. An odd lot of the stock sold at 65. Havana Commercial, International Pump, and American Beet Sugar were all very dull and remained unchanged.

Royal Baking Powder preferred sold at par. Amalgamated Copper at the close was offered at 94, with no bid made for the stock. American Air Power sold at 83 and later at 82. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	34	34½
Amsterdam pf.	58	59½
American 5s, with interest	101½	101¾
Bay State Gas	2¼	2½

Industrials.

American Air Power	76½	82½
Beet Sugar	81½	83½
Beet Sugar pf.	80	81
Electric Boat	20	23
Electric Boat pf.	45	48
Electric Vehicle	105	110
Electric Vehicle pf.	120	126
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	2¼	2½
Havana Commercial	32	33
Havana Commercial pf.	70	71
International Power	..	80
International Pump	25½	26½
International Pump pf.	67½	68½
Kentucky Distilleries	17¾	18½
Kentucky Distilleries pf.	61	63
National Gramophone	79	81
National Salt	42	46
National Salt pf.	72	75
New England Electric Vehicle	12½	14
New York El. Brake and Coupler	62½	63
New York Electric Vehicle	21	22
Otis Elevator	34½	36
Otis Elevator pf.	88½	90
Republic Iron & Steel	17½	18¼
Republic Iron and Steel pf.	63	64
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99¼	100
Rubber Goods Mfg.	26½	28
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THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	85½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	42¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	31
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	6 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6
Sugar, granulated	5½
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	4 3-16
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	5⅞
Lard, prime	5.30
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	18.00
Butter, creamery, Western	18¾@18½

CHICAGO, June 15.—Flour firm; No. 2 Spring wheat, 76¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 73½@76¼c; No. 2 red, 75½@78¾c; No. 2 corn, 35¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 35½@36¾c; No. 2 oats, 29c; No. 3 white, 27¾@29¼c; No. 2 rye, 61c; No. 2 barley, 36@37c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.04; Northwestern, $1.06½; mess pork, per barrel, $7.50@$8.30; lard, per 100-lb, $4.92½@$5.05; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.50@$4.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.05@5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf unchanged; clover, contract grade, $4.50.

COTTON.—The cotton market seems unable to leave the rut of stagnation, and meagre fluctuations followed early in the week. The opening yesterday was steady, with prices unchanged to 2 points higher. The slight improvement resulted from unexpected firmness abroad, the leading feature of the foreign news being very heavy sales of spot cotton at unchanged prices. The advance was soon wiped out, however, as definite support failed to appear, while light liquidation was in evidence from the start. Around the opening Liverpool shorts were seen to be purchasing in a conservative fashion, but even this demand soon petered out, leaving the market totally dependent upon local interests for support. In news from the South the bear faction had the advantage. Statistically inclined traders of bullish disposition firmly adhered to the idea that a considerable percentage of Southern port stocks represents the holdings of exporters who are merely awaiting favorable opportunity to transport their cotton to foreign markets. The market closed steady, 1 point higher to 2 points net lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.85	5.85	5.84	5.85@5.86
July	5.91	5.91	5.88	5.88@5.89
August	5.93	5.93	5.91	5.91@5.92
September	5.87	5.88	5.87	5.87@5.88
October	5.90	5.91	5.90	5.90@5.91
November	5.94	5.94	5.93	5.93@5.94
December	5.97	5.97	5.96	5.97@
January	6.00	6.01	5.99	6.00@6.01
February	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03@6.04
March	6.06	6.07	6.05	6.06@6.07
April	..	..	..	6.09@6.10
May	..	..	..	6.13@6.14

Spot cotton in the local market closed steady, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6 5-16c for middling upland and 6 9-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6 9-16c and 6 13-16c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchanges as follows: New Orleans, 5¾c; Mobile, 5 11-16c; Savanna, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5¾c; Norfolk, 6¼c; Baltimore, 6½c; Augusta, 6 7-16c@6½c; St. Louis, 5 13-16c; Memphis, 5¾c.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Mid-upland, 3 13-32d. Futures opened steady, and closed steady at ½@1-64d net advance. December-January, 320½s; January-February, 320½s; February-March, 321b; March-April, 321½b; April-May, 322½s; June, 322s; July-June, 323s; July-August, 323s; August-September, 322s; September-October, 322b; October-November, 321½s; November-December, 320½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	.82	81 13-16	82	83¾
September	.81 13-16	83	81 9-16	83
December	.82 15-16	84⅝	82⅝	84⅝
Corn—				
July	.40 3-16	40 13-16	40 1-16	40⅝
September	..	..	..	40½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	77⅛	78⅛	75¾	77
September	77⅛	78⅛	76⅞	78½
December	78	79¾	78	79⅝
Corn—				
July	34⅜	35	34⅜	34⅞
September	34 7-16	35 1-16	34⅜	35
December	33½	34	33½	33⅞
Oats—				
July	23⅝	24 9-16	23⅛	24½
September	21 3-16	22	21⅛	21⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Considerable excitement was caused in grain circles yesterday by further reports of serious damage to the wheat crop in the West, and also by further alarming accounts from Russia, confirming the recent claims of serious damage. Yesterday cables reached here stating that the wheat crop was ruined in the territory lying north of the Black Sea for a distance of 500 by 300 miles. Cables, public and private, reflected the bullish influence of the advices from this country and Russia, and after opening ⅛c lower, the English markets improved and finally showed a slight net improvement, which, in connection with the crop scares, caused quite an active covering demand at the West and also at New York. The market was finally firm at about the top of the day. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 85¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 85⅝c, asked, and 85⅝c to arrive; No. 2 red, 83½c, elevator.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 15.—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, June, $7.47@$8; July, $7.45@$8; September, 73¾@74c; on track: No. 1, hard, 75⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 73½c.

DULUTH, Minn., June 15.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 79¼c; July, 79½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 76¼c; July, 77c; September, 76⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 72¼c; No. 3 Spring, 69¾c.

MILWAUKEE, June 15.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 77¾@78c; No. 2 Northern, 76½c.

CORN—The market for corn was steady at the opening, but soon began to take color from wheat and improved to the extent of ½c as compared with the closing figures of yesterday. Speculation was not active, and the market was finally firm at a net advance of ½c.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 31c; No. 3 oats, 30½c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track, mixed, 30½@32c; track, white, 32@37½c; No. 2 white clips, 31c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 65½c, and No. 1 Western, 66c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 39½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, and malting, 47@50c, delivered.

FLOUR AND MILL STUFFS—Spring patents, $4@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.85@$4; Spring clears, $3.05@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $2.70. Rye flour—Good to fair, $3.10@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.50. Corn-meal—Kiln-dried, $2.05@$2.20, as to brand. Bag-meal—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 95c; coarse, 80@82c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, $14@$14.25; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $14.50; bag, lake and rail; sacks, spot, $15; coarse Winter bran, $16.25@17.50, latter white; fine, $15; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $13.50@$14.50; oil meal, $23@$23.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 15.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75; BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 5¾@5¾c; 10 lb, 5¾c; 12 lb, 5c; 14 lb, 4¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c; pickled hams, 6@6¼c; Western greens, 8¼c; Western S. P., 8½c; city greens, 8¾c. TALLOW—City, 4 3-16c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$5.30 asked; city lard, $4.90; refined lard, South America, $5.10; Continent, $5.55; Brazil, kegs, $7.10; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¼c; city lard stearine, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 43s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s 6d; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 29s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 29s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 28s; American refined in pails, 29s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 42s 6d; American finest colored, 41s 6d. Butter—Good United States, 62s. Tallow—Prime city, 22s 6d.

COFFEE.—The pit of the Coffee Exchange presented a lifeless scene most of yesterday, and at no time during the session was speculation on vigorous lines. The opening was steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, and this rating continued pretty much to the close. At the close the market was quiet, with prices net unchanged to 5 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.55@4.60
July	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.55@4.60
August	..	..	..	4.65@4.70
September	..	..	..	4.75@4.80
October	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.75@4.80
November	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.85
December	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.20
January	..	..	..	5.20@5.25
February	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
March	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.35
April	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
May	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 6$400. Hamburg—Net unchanged to ¼ pfg decline. Havre—Net unchanged prices. January, 35.00; February, 35.25; March, 35.50; April, 35.75; May, 36.00; June, 33.50; July, 33.75; August, 34.00; September, 34.25; October, 34.50; November, 34.75; December, 35.00.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 11-16c; muscovado, 4¼c; molasses sugar, 4 1-16c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $18; Southern, No. 2 soft, $16.50; steel rails, $29; pig iron warrants, $13.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.40; tin, $25.60; Exchange, lead, $4.50; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $6.25.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk, $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk, $4.65; refined cases, $8.20; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 26c; off Summer yellow, 25c; butter grades, 29@32c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American raw, 39@40c; American boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, 41@43c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $3.60; spirits turpentine, 39½@40c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.30@$1.32½; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.55; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.90; M, @2.15; N, $2.35; WG, $2.50; WW, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, June 15.—Spirits turpentine, 36½@37c. Resin, 90@95c. Crude turpentine, $1.35, $2.10, and $2.20. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, June 15.—Spirits turpentine, 37c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, June 15.—Turpentine, 36½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Live cattle, 10¾@12c per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8¼c per pound. CALVES—Veals, steady at $5@$6.62½; choice, $6.75; buttermilks, $3.75; city-dressed veals, 8@10¼c per pound. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Common to good sheep, $3.25@$4.50; poor to choice lambs, $5.37½@$8; general sales, $7@$7.75 for medium to prime. HOGS—$4.10@$4.20.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ERWIN DAVIS.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts received an execution yesterday against Erwin Davis of 121 Madison Avenue, in favor of Homans & Co., brokers, for $5,756 balance due on stock transactions in 1896.

CELIA BEIGEL.—Celia Beigel, dealer in millinery at 226 East Broadway, has made an assignment to Moses Natelson. She began business on her own account in February, 1898. Her liabilities are $779 to eight creditors.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND ADOLPH G. GREENBERG.—Two judgments aggregating $21,155 were entered yesterday against the Atlantic Highlands, Red Bank and Long Branch Electric Railway Company and Adolph G. Greenberg in favor of the Pequonnock National Bank of Bridgeport, Conn., on three notes of the company, which were indorsed by Mr. Greenberg.

PLACE & TERRY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court has appointed John S. McMaster of Jersey City ancillary receiver for the property in this State of the Place & Terry Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of bicycle sundries at 245 Centre Street, on the application of John S. Gadsden, James F. Place, and Alfred L. Knapp, stockholders, who stated that the company has suspended business and is insolvent. It is a New Jersey corporation, organized in April, 1895, with a capital stock of $50,000, and was liable to attachments, as claims are due or soon to become due, amounting to $3,800. The material on hand, if made up, would sell for $2,000. Mr. McMaster has been appointed receiver in New Jersey.

Out of Town.

THE AMERICAN CASKET COMPANY.—W. J. Overbeck was yesterday appointed receiver of the American Casket Company, a corporation organized in Ohio and doing business in Cincinnati, upon the petition of D. M. Jones, also of Cincinnati. The complaint alleges that Jones had recovered a judgment against the company for $5,004.17, and that execution had been returned, no part satisfied. Upon these allegations and another, that the defendant was insolvent, the Court appointed the receiver.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

William F. Crossley, theatrical manager, residing at 205 West Thirty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,565 and no assets. He took the pauper's oath that he could not raise the money to pay the fees. He was formerly of Humphrey & Crossley, Whitaker & Crossley, and McArdle & Crossley. Of the liabilities, $3,120 is for printing, the largest amount being to the H. C. Miner Lithographing Company, $2,200; $300 for board at the Aulic Hotel, and $2,040 for salaries to eighteen actors and actresses, of which $200 is due to Will S. Rising and $600 to Russell Brothers.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Michael Bach, merchant tailor at 103 East Fourteenth Street and 365 West Forty-second Street, by Stern & Singer, for three creditors—Jacob M. Frank, $210; E. Henschel & Co., $1,297, and I. Schlesinger & Co., $196. It was alleged, on information and belief, that on the 7th inst. he had disposed of his property. Stern & Singer said that the stock in both stores had been removed, and they had been informed that the goods went to an auction room, Mr. Bach also has a store in Poughkeepsie, which he started there in 1894. They estimate his liabilities for merchandise at $5,000. He has been in business since 1880, when he succeeded James B. Kellogg, at 229 Park Row. He used the style of the Star Tailoring Company.

Moritz Schoenthal of 54 East Seventh Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,895 and no assets. He was formerly of Danzis & Schoenthal, importers of millinery goods at 78 Bleecker Street, who made an assignment on May 13, 1897.

Edward F. Kilgore, commission broker at 633 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,814 and no assets. He took the pauper's oath that he was unable to pay the fees. He was formerly in partnership with Charles W. Van Benschoten, who now resides in Chicago. Many of the creditors are wholesale millinery dealers.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Manhattan Steamship Company of 11 Broadway by three creditors—Frank Kiernan & Co., $898; Hazzard & Brainard, $63, and George F. Holton, $135. They allege that the company has suffered several creditors to obtain a preference by judgments which aggregate $2,224. The Sheriff levied on the effects in the company's office, and the Sheriff's sale has been adjourned several times, and is set down for to-day, 16th inst. The company was organized in January, 1898, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, under New Jersey laws, to do a freight and passenger business between this city, Maine, and the Provinces, but the war with Spain interfered with the business, and later on the company lost three vessels. A number of judgments have been entered against the company in the past few months, and efforts have been made to settle them.

Michael and Alphonse Gallo, salesmen at 56 Mulberry Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. They were of the firm of F. Volpe & Gallo Brothers, dealers in jewelry at 56 Mulberry Street, who failed in March, 1896. Their total liabilities are not given. There are five creditors, whose claims amount to $6,700, and fifty-six creditors whose claims are unknown. They have no assets.

Joseph Weisels, saleman at 638 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,556 and no assets; $6,711 is due to S. Zeimer & Feldstein, and the balance to four other creditors for goods purchased in 1888 when he was in the artificial flower and feather business.

Philip Schwed, salesman, of 305 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,279, to one creditor, and no assets. His life is insured for $9,000, payable to his wife.

Helen Phillips of 32 West Sixty-eighth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,325 in three judgments and two other claims the amounts being unknown.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BATES, Thomas—F. Maurer	$364
BREDER, Elizabeth, executrix, &c.—G. L. Balheimer's Sons	128
BROWN, Hezekiah P.—Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company	199
CURRIE, Mary Jane—W. Barry	5,380
CAHN, August M.—H. Weiller	360
COHEN, Sarah and Max, and David Stickler—M. L. Flank	121
COLLAMER, Daniel—James T. Nevin	138
CURTISS, Isabella M.—E. A. Ericsson	198
COGAN, Peter—L. J. Callanan	624
DURYEA, Edwin G.—Excelsior Terra Cotta Company	782
DAVIS, Erwin—N. Robinson and others	5,756
FLAKS, Abraham—Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark, costs	24
FLEISCHMAN, Moses S.—L. Kahn and others	2,606
GROW, John A.—Mary L. Ball	208
GROHMAN, Emil G.—W. & J. Sloane	226
GANNON, Philip—M. O. Hanlon, costs	70
HERRMAN, Bettina—Emma Newman	472
HAMILTON, Erastus—Edward R. Emerson, costs	72
HUTKOFF, Nathan—M. Levenson	692
HERLICH, Charles—A. Stumpf and another	33
HART, Max—B. Kreischer & Sons	208
JEROME, Eugene M.—J. D. Campbell	5,897
KARCHER, Philip H.—H. Kaiser	68
KAYSSER, Louis W.—W. M. Seymour and another	401
KORB, John J., Jr., and John L. Smith—W. R. Bell	285
LEWIS, Lena—Isaac Shapiro	12
MURPHY, John—New York Breweries Company, Limited	1,701
MULLER, George J.—Max F. Richter	824
MOONEY, Hester E.—James G. Bennett, costs	571
MOESSNER, Thomas F.—Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company	204
MANICE, Edward A.—Noah C. Rogers	1,344
MERCK, George, and Theodore Welcker—Albert Fries and another	1,959
McMURRAY, James—E. Hamilton	498
McQUEEN, Ulysses G.—C. H. Langdon	533
NASH, William E., assignee, &c.—J. L. Cameron	82
O'BRIEN, John E.—Kate B. Decker, executrix, &c., costs	127
PEARN, Jane—C. M. Brennan, individually and as administrator, and others	3,855
PINOVER, Alexander—E. W. Tyler, trustee	309
PURDY, Ambrose H.—Siegrist & Damon	96
POST, Samuel C.—Fred S. Post	598
PRICKETT, Henry M.—L. Ottmann	100
QUINCY, John D.—Edward Thompson Company	27
ROSENBAUM, Arthur—Morris & Co	36
SHAW, Charles H.—C. M. Beattie	179
SAYRE, Robert M.—M. F. Walsh	201
SCHLESINGER, Adolph, and Bernard Frischman—W. Fetterer	66
SMITH, Appleton—Joseph P. Thornley	182
TORREY, David M.—H. Benton	107
TWELE, George A., and Seth Wilks—First National Bank of Cobleskill, N. Y	1,037
WEIDNER, Karl and Jennie—J. Sebel	45
WOOD, Edgar J. and John—Mary Brennan, executrix, &c	140
WEISSGLASS, Julius—M. Dollinger	118
WHITTIER, Edmund A.—J. C. Dowd, costs	71

THE COAL HANDLING MACHINERY and Construction Company—Charles R. Leavcraft and another 354

OWL CLUB—W. F. Montrose and others. 63

THE ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, RED Bank and Long Branch Electric Railway Company and Adolph G. Greenberg—The Pequonnock National Bank 10,618

THE ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, RED Bank and Long Branch Electric Railway Company and Adolph G. Greenberg—The Pequonnock National Bank 10,537

THE MAYOR, &c.—Maria A. Clifford 2,000

AMERICAN INK COMPANY—C. J. Osborn 98

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—James E. Gallagher 433

THE WORCESTER CYCLE MANUFACTuring Company and Camille Weidenfeld—Robert D. Geswein, costs 83

THE WORCESTER CYCLE MANUFACTuring Company and Camille Weidenfeld—Louis V. Hubbard 83

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Nos. 520 and 522 Broadway Sold—Other Dealings in Dwellings and Vacant Property—Auction Sales.

The New York Realty, Bond, Exchange and Trust Company has bought from Harriet L. Schuyler 520 and 522 Broadway, five-story buildings on a plot 50 by 100, on the east side of the street, about 60 feet south of Spring Street. The deal was negotiated through Brokers John F. Doyle & Son.

John N. Golding has sold for Bendet Isaacs to a client the four-story high-stoop dwelling 1 East Eighty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.

William A. White & Sons have sold for William Rosenzweig to James D. Putnam, for $65,000, the old dwelling 13 East Sixteenth Street, 25 by 92.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to Abraham Bachrach the old building 617 East Thirteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

The estate of John Geraty has sold the three-story brick dwelling, 54 East Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 102.2.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for William Preuss the lot on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 186 feet east of Park Avenue, 33 by 86.

Peter de Zitta reports the sale of four lots on the south side of Nineteenth Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for improvement.

Charles R. Faruolo & Co. have sold for Jacob and Nettie Bloom the following properties: No. 608 East Ninth Street, a six-story tenement, to Ralph Bellino, for about $41,000; also No. 221 West Sixteenth Street, a six-story flat, to Palm Bracco and H. Lear Rosenbaum, for about $38,000; also No. 24 Downing Street, a four-story dwelling, to Palm Bracco and H. Lear Rosenbaum, for about $10,200; also, for Henry Mayer, No. 326 East Eleventh Street, a six-story tenement, to Marie Muzzle, for about $40,500.

Max Marx has sold the remaining 29 lots on Sedgwick, Lind, and Lawrence Avenues and Graham Square, of the property in that section purchased by him at auction about three weeks ago. The buyers are C. H. Brown, George H. Moody, William Sporborg, Samuel E. Jacobs, Leon S. Mendel, and Max G. Heidelberg.

The Auction Room.

The sale of 18 lots, comprising the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues, was the attractive feature of yesterday's auction schedule. There was little interest in the event, however, if one may judge by the rather slim crowd that surrounded the stand of Auctioneer Ingraham. Bidding was slow, but, in spite of this, what were regarded as good prices were obtained for fourteen of the lots. The remaining four were withdrawn by order of the seller, the Central National Bank. The results of this and other offerings follow:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.
Public Auction Sale.

Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of 118th St, 25.2 by 100, vacant; to Isaac A. Hopper	$24,000
Amsterdam Avenue, three lots adjoining the foregoing; to Isaac A. Hopper	39,900
One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 125 by 100.11, vacant; to the Globe Realty Company	50,000
One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100, vacant; to A. L. Mordecai & Son	39,600
Morningside Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25.2 by 100, vacant; to Isaac A. Hopper	23,500
541 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Catharine S. Hunter	15,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

226 East Sixtieth Street, 19.2 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary A. Astor Woodcock	12,250

By Herbert A. Sherman.

120 East Thirteenth Street, 25 by 100, leasehold, three-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Albert Vietor and C. F. Schmidt, Jr., as trustees	2,000

By Thomas C. Smith.

507 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 19 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company	9,675
515 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 18 by 100, three-story and brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company	10,100

By Charles A. Berrian.

Park Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, 50 by 100, vacant; trustee's sale, to Ferdinand Minrath	1,880

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 234 East Forty-fifth Street, south side, 134 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 56.8 by 28.5 by 70.3, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $12,719.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, J. Edward Swanstrom, referee, Kirkside Avenue, east side, 644.8 feet south of Wellesley Street, 50 by 100.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,276.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Quinton Corwine, referee, 231 and 229 East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Second Avenue, 53.4 by 102.2, two four-story stone-front tenements. Due on judgment, $4,158; subject to other mortgages for $26,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Thursday, June 15.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, southeast corner of Lenox Avenue, for a five and six story brick flat, with stores, 30 by 95.11 and 45 by 89.2; Strauss & Rothschild of 109 East Eighty-first Street, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $70,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Tinton Avenue, for a five-story brick and stone flat, with stores, 21.3 by 95.4; Thomas Farley of 117 Rutter Place, owner; H. Mulliken of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Eighty-sixth Street, southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, for a six-story brick and stone flat, 100 by 95.6; M. E. Stevens of 54 Wall Street, owner; C. C. Manning of 58 East Eighty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, southeast corner of Union Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 39.2 by 100; K. O. Pacher, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $30,000.

Spencer Place, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 50; P. and J. Walsh of 487 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owners; C. Baxter & Son, architects; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, south side, 50 feet east of Park Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 75; P. J. Lamberti of 350 East Nineteenth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of 534 Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 375 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for two three-story brick and frame flats, 24 by 30.2 and 48 by 47.6; M. J. Moriarty of 637 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 238 and 240 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick stable, 50 by 96; Mary J. Radway of 333 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; W. J. Fryer, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 211 East Thirteenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Elias Stone, premises, owner; cost, $300.

No. 2,290 Broadway, to a two-story brick dwelling, with store; Mrs. W. F. Reynal, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., of 68 Broad Street, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 225 and 227 East Broadway, to two four-story and basement brick school buildings; the Magarei Talmud Thord of 46 Henry Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 349 Eighth Avenue and 305 West Twenty-seventh Street, to a three-story brick flat, with stores; George Van Siclen, owner; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $17,000.

Nos. 123 and 125 East Twenty-first Street, to two four-story brick and stone dwellings; Henry W. Poor of 91 Clinton Place, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $75,000.

No. 248 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, to a two-story frame office and dwelling; Robert Power of 2,101 Madison Avenue, owner; George H. Griebel, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 951 Forest Avenue, to a two-story and basement brick dwellings; James Morrison, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $1,300.

STREET OPENINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS.—Opening of Honeywell Avenue, from East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, July 11, 11 A. M. Opening of Osborne Place, from Burnside Avenue to East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 11, 11 A. M. Opening of Merriam Avenue, from Ogden Avenue to Aqueduct Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 10, 3 P. M. Opening of Claremont Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, at their northwesterly intersection, and the widening of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Riverside Avenue, at their southeasterly intersection, in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 10, 3 P. M. Widening of Elton Avenue, between East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 10, 3 P. M. Opening, widening, and extending of One Hundred and Tenth Street, from the circle at Fifth Avenue to Seventh Avenue and that part of the westerly side of Lenox Avenue between One Hundred and Tenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 10, 3 P. M. Opening of East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, from Third Avenue to Brook Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 10, 3:30 P. M. Opening of East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, from Park Avenue, west, to Bassford Avenue, and from Washington Avenue to Third Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 10, 3:30 P. M. Opening of Macy Place, from Prospect Avenue to Hewitt Place, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 10, 12 noon. Opening of a public place, formed by the intersection of Tremont Avenue, Buckhout Street, and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 10, 12 noon. Opening of Hewitt Place, from Leggett Avenue (East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street) to Westchester Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 10, 2:30 P. M. Opening of East Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, from Sedgwick Avenue to Fort Independence Street, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 10, 10 A. M. Opening of two public places lying southerly and northerly of East One Hundred and Seventieth Street and bounded by Macomb's Road to Jerome Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 10, 10 A. M. Opening of East Two Hundred and Forty-second Street, from Katonah Avenue to the northern boundary of the city, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 10, 10:30 A. M. Opening of Vyse Street, from West Farms Road to Boston Road, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 10, 10:30 A. M. Opening of East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, from Webster Avenue to Park Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 10, 11 A. M. Opening of Park View Terrace, from East One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street to Morris Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 10, 12 noon. Opening of Longfellow Street, from East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street (Woodruff Street) to Boston Road, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 10, 3:30 P. M. Opening of Macomb's Road, from its junction with Jerome Avenue, opposite Marcy Place, to Macomb's Road, north of East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 10, 3:30 P. M. Opening of Cannon Place, from Giles Place to East Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 10, 3:30 A. M. Opening of East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, from Third Avenue to Brook Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 7, 11 A. M. Opening of Jerome Avenue, lying between Van Cortlandt Park and that part of Jerome Avenue, legally opened June 21, 1870, extending from Woodlawn Road to Nicholas Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 5, 12:30 P. M. Opening of Andrews Avenue, from Burnside Avenue to East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, Borough of the Bronx, at 90 and 92 West Broadway, July 5, 2 P. M. Opening of Aldus Street, from the Southern

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS FRANK, Bankrupt.—No. 935.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Frank, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 9, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

New York, June 15, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALBERT HIRSCH, Bankrupt.—No. 552.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Hirsch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 8, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

New York, June 15, 1899.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY MASS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 745.

To the creditors of Henry Mass of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of April, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Mass was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 15, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of WILLIAM MOULDS, Bankrupt.—No. 995.

To the creditors of William Moulds of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said William Moulds was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 15th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—SIMON MYERS, Bankrupt.—No. 844.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Myers, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 5, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

New York, June 15, 1899.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL SOLOMON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,097.

To the creditors of Israel Solomon of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Israel Solomon was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 15, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF MYRON L. WEBSTER and LENA WEBSTER, Bankrupts.—No. 1,093.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of June, 1899, the said Myron L. and Lena Webster were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 15th, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FOLGER, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY FOLGER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Richard P. Lynch, No. 58 Pine Strct, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 24th day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, the 16th day of December, 1898.

TERENCE FARLEY, Executor.

RICHARD P. LYNCH, Attorney for Executor, 58 Pine Street, N. Y. City. d16-1aw6mF

HILDRETH PHILIP R. M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. M. HILDRETH, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of Dec., 1898. W. E. HILDRETH, Administrator.

KELLY, KATE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE C. KELLY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1899. MARY T. CRAWFORD, Executrix. PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executrix, No. 290 Broadway, New York City. mh17-1aw6mF

MARSHALL, OSCAR T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR T. MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1899. JOHN B. BURGGRAF, ELIZA HONEYWELL, Executors STEDMAN & LARKIN, 7 Nassau Street, N. Y.; EZEKIEL FIXMAN, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. Attorneys for Executors.

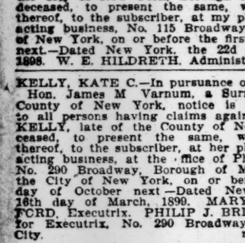
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN DE HART, Plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE McCORMACK et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on the last day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, being part of plot No. 321 on the certain map entitled "Map of East Morrisania, lying easterly of the Branch Railroad, being part of the farms of Gouverneur Morris, in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York, dated October, 1851, made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as Map No. 414," which was part of said plot according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly side of Robins Avenue, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet northerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Robins Avenue with the northerly side of Westchester Railroad Street (said Westchester Railroad Street being otherwise known as old line of 149th Street,) and running thence westerly at right angles to Robins Avenue ninety-five (95) feet; thence northerly parallel with Robins Avenue fifty (50) feet to the southerly line of plot No. 322; thence easterly along the southerly side of said plot No. 322, ninety-five (95) feet to the said westerly line of Robins Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Robins Avenue fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, June 15th, 1899.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine St., New York City.



Westchester Railroad Street.

The premises will be sold in one parcel, subject to a mortgage to secure $18,000, on which the sum of $8,500 and interest at six per cent. per annum from July 14, 1898, has been advanced. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,297.82, with interest thereon from the 6th day of June, 1899, including costs and allowances, together with the expenses of the sale.

Dated, New York, June 15th, 1899.

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee. my30-2aw5wTu&Fsa4jy7

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—PETER DOELGER, plaintiff, against EDWARD J. O'CONNOR et al., defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

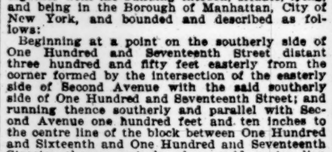
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street distant three hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; and running thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly along a line parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet and ten inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being known as No. 328 East 117th Street.—Dated at the City of New York, June 5th, 1899.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 328 East 117th Street.

East 117th Street.



East 116th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $5,510.48, with interest thereon from the 14th day of April, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $391.06, with interest from the 5th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $150.50 and interest.—Dated at the City of New York, June 5th, 1899.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

je8-2aw4wTu&F

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, lying at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

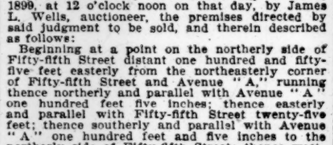
Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in, and to the whole or a portion of said premises.—Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

56th St.



55th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $135.09, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $600 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

je5-2aw3wTu&F&je26

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SAMUEL SCHOLLE, plaintiff, against FRANCES BLUMENTHAL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Eighty-ninth (89th) Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-ninth (89th) Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Columbus Avenue with the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street, running thence northerly parallel with Columbus Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the centre line of the block between 89th and 90th Streets; and running thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Eighty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street, and running thence easterly along said northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known by the street No. 117 West 89th Street, and being located in Section 4, Block No. 1,220, on the land map of the City of New York.

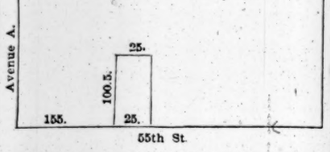
Dated New York, May 25th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The premises described below are known as street No. 117 West 89th Street.

West 90th Street.



West 89th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,643.50, with interest thereon from the 22d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $212.49, with interest from May 25th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $69 and interest.

Dated New York, May 25th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

my29-2aw3wM&F&je20

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RUNK, ELIZABETH P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. RUNK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1899. CHARLES A. RUNK, Executor. CHARLES B. HART, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ap14-1aw6mF

OGDEN, LIZZIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. J. H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIZZIE B. OGDEN, otherwise known as Mrs. H. C. Ogden, or Elizabeth C. B. Ogden, or Elizabeth C. Ogden, or Elizabeth B. Ogden, or Elizabeth B. C. Ogden, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, office of Saunders, Webb & Worcester, No. 85 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1899. EULALIE H. NORRIS, Admt. ja6-1aw6mF

WALLACE, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WALLACE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of April, 1899. MARY WALLACE, Administratrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. af-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN DUER, trustee, plaintiff, against MARY H. TAINTOR and Sarah Buckbee, defendants.

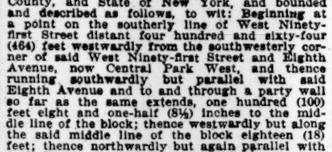
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Ninety-first Street distant four hundred and sixty-four (464) feet westwardly from the southwesterly corner of said West Ninety-first Street and Eighth Avenue, now Central Park West, and thence running southwardly but parallel with said Eighth Avenue and to and through a party wall so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly but along the said middle line of the block eighteen (18) feet; thence northwardly but again parallel with said Eighth Avenue and to and through another party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the said southerly line of West Ninety-first Street, and thence eastwardly but along the said southerly line of West Ninety-first Street eighteen (18) feet to the point or place of beginning, the premises being known as No. 52 West Ninety-first Street.—Dated New York, June 6th, 1899. A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:

W. 91st St.



No. 52 W. 91st St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is two thousand six hundred and nineteen and 58-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the twenty-ninth day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to one hundred and eighty-eight and 64-100 dollars, with interest from June 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is: Taxes, 1898, two hundred and eighty-one and 40-100 dollars and interest; Croton water rates, 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899, about eighty-four and 80-100 dollars and interest, and a first mortgage for seventeen thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from February 1st, 1898, at five per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, June 6th, 1899. A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

je7-2aw3wW&F&je28

209TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—THOMAS L. REYNOLDS, plaintiff, against GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 24th day of April, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Edward L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 209th Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Columbus Avenue with the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street, running thence northerly parallel with Columbus Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the centre line of the block between 209th and 210th Streets; and running thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Eighty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street, and running thence easterly along said northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known by the street No. 117 West 89th Street, and being located in Section 4, Block No. 1,220, on the land map of the City of New York.

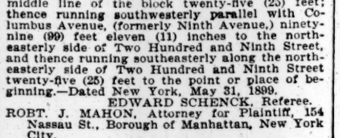
Dated New York, May 25th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The premises described below are known as street No. 117 West 89th Street.

West 90th Street.



West 89th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,643.50, with interest thereon from the 22d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $212.49, with interest from May 25th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $69 and interest.

Dated New York, May 25th, 1899.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

my29-2aw3wM&F&je20

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TIGHE, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD TIGHE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Miller Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of January, 1899.

M. LOUISE PECKHAM, ELLEN C. GOLDSCHMIDT, AUGUSTA S. HOCHSTAETTER, Executrices.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executrices, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja27-1aw6mF

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1899.—MORTON J. TAYLOR, Executor, &c. FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je8-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

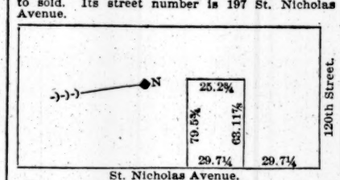
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES M. ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against MOSES LASKER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 1st day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, pieces, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, distant twenty-nine feet seven and one-quarter inches southerly from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street with the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence running westerly parallel with the southerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street sixty-nine feet eleven and seven-eighth inches; thence southerly parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue twenty-five feet two and three-quarter inches; thence easterly parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street seventy-nine feet five and three-quarter inches to the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue twenty-nine feet and seven and one-quarter inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 197 St. Nicholas Avenue, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899. LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 197 St. Nicholas Avenue.



St. Nicholas Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,574 25-100, with interest thereon from the 22d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $260 60-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $312 50 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $17,000, with interest from about December 1st, 1898.—Dated New York, 5th day of June, 1899.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&F&je28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ELLEN RYAN, plaintiff, against FRANCIS RYAN, John Ryan, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of dower and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Friday, the 7th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

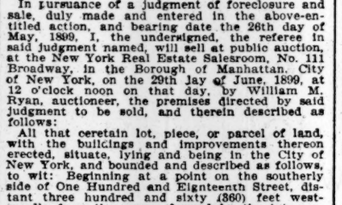
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Sixty-third Street, distant four hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Sixty-third Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, (formerly Tenth Avenue,) running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line parallel with Sixty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-third Street; thence easterly along Sixty-third Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 9th, 1899.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

East 54th Street.



East 53d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, including costs and allowance, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $25,752.43, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, etc., which will be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money is $1,500.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.

je10,13,16,20,23,27,30

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LILY C. BERESFORD and others, Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against Christianna R. Kehoe and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of 134th Street, distant 300 feet easterly from the easterly side of 8th Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with 8th Avenue 99 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with 134th Street 25 feet; thence northerly parallel with 8th Avenue and partly through a party wall 99 feet 11 inches to the southerly side of 134th Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of 134th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

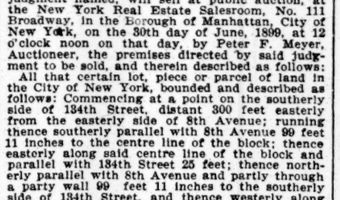
Dated New York, June 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM McMURTRIE SPEER, Referee.

GEORGE G. DEWITT, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 288 West 134th Street.

134TH STREET.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,780, with interest thereon from the 18th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $350.89, with interest from May 29th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $494.05, and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of June, 1899.

WILLIAM McMURTRIE SPEER, Referee.

je9-2aw5wTu&F&je30

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOSEPH HABERMAN, plaintiff, against ISAAC WOLF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23rd day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

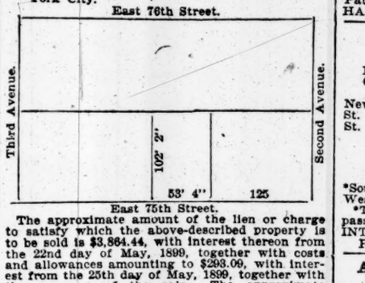
All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and appurtenances thereon, situated in the City of New York, and known as Nos. 237-239 East 75th Street, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of 75th Street, distant 125 feet west of the northwest corner of 75th Street and Second Avenue, running thence westerly along 75th Street, 53 feet and 4 inches; thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, 102 feet and 2 inches; thence easterly, and parallel with 75th Street 53 feet and 4 inches, and thence southerly and again parallel with Second Avenue 102 feet and 2 inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, May 25th, 1899.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

LEWINSON, KOHLER & SCHATTMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 119 Nassau Street, New York City.

East 75th Street.



East 75th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,864.44, with interest thereon from the 22nd day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $293.09, with interest from the 25th day of May, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $506.63, with interest. The premises will be sold subject to mortgages aggregating $26,000, and interest thereon at 5 per cent. per annum from Nov. 1st, 1898.

Dated New York, May 25, 1899.

QUINTON CORWINE, Referee.

my26-2aw3wF&Sa&je16

229 WEST 63D STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—BABETTE COHEN, plaintiff, against SAMUEL H. GAINSBORG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Friday, the 7th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point on the northerly side of Sixty-third Street, distant four hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Sixty-third Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, (formerly Tenth Avenue,) running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line parallel with Sixty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-third Street; thence easterly along Sixty-third Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 9th, 1899.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

East 54th Street.

East 53d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, including costs and allowance, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $25,752.43, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, etc., which will be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money is $1,500.

WILBUR LARREMORE, Referee.

je10,13,16,20,23,27,30

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LILY C. BERESFORD and others, Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against Christianna R

BARROW TAKES THE STAND

Tries to Fix Blame for Kidnapping on Bella Anderson.

EVIDENCE FOR THE STATE IN

Trial Will Likely Come to an End To-day—Baby Marion Clarke Appears in Court.

Great progress was made in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday with the trial of George Beauregard Barrow, who, it is claimed by the police, was the instigator and directing mind in the conspiracy to kidnap Baby Marion Clarke. The examination of the witnesses for the prosecution was concluded, and the prisoner was placed on the stand and cross-examined by District Attorney Gardiner in person, after his counsel, William F. Howe, in an address to the jury, had declared that the plot was conceived and executed by Bella Anderson; that Barrow did not know anything about the abduction in which his wife, however, was concerned, and that when he discovered the latter fact, he acted in a chivalrous manner in standing by her through all the trouble.

Barrow said he didn't suspect there was anything wrong about his wife's visit to Sloatsburg with Bella Anderson and the baby until his attention was attracted to the hue and cry being raised for Marion Clarke by the newspapers. Then it struck him that the baby with the two women resembled the published portraits of Marion Clarke. He went up to Rockland County, took the two women into the woods, and then got them to confess that the baby with them was the one that had been stolen. His only anxiety then was to save his wife from disgrace and restore the child to its parents.

The torn note found in the stove at his flat in the Mills Hotel Annex, and avowedly written by him on the train when he came to New York on the day the child was found, was then taken up by the District Attorney. This note was evidently a line of defense sketched out to be handed to his wife. It began: "G. named C. brought baby Sun. to our house 9:30. Asked wife to take it to country," and ended with the sentence: "Last Sunday husband was out at time C. came."

Sentence by sentence he read it and asked the prisoner what each meant. Barrow shifted about in confusion, and nervously pulled at his mustache as he replied that he hadn't the slightest idea. He wrote it to kill time on the train, and was so excited he didn't know what he was doing. The cross-examination then terminated.

The court then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock. A number of witnesses to testify to Barrow's good character will be called. The trial will likely end to-day.

The first he saw of the Clarke baby was on Monday afternoon, May 22, at the station in Jersey City, where he had arranged to meet his wife, who was going on a visit to Sloatsburg, as she was frequently accustomed to do. She had Carrie Jones and the baby with her. The baby, she explained, belonged to Carrie Jones's folks, and the girl was taking the child to the country.

On Tuesday he saw the newspapers, and, becoming suspicious, went up to Rockland County to see the women. He took them into the woods, showed them the newspapers and they broke down and confessed. He was at a loss what to do, but told them the baby must be returned to its parents at once. Carrie Jones refused to take the baby back, and he could not call the police in, as he did not want his wife to be arrested and disgraced. He told Carrie Jones that she would have to get out of the way, and advised his wife to take the baby to some place where she was not known, leave it there, and notify the parents where it could be found.

On June 1 he rejoined his wife, and was going to Sloatsburg to send a telegram—to whom or why was not told, as the District Attorney objected—when his wife was arrested. On reaching New York he drew $30 from the bank, gave Carrie Jones $20, and told her to go away. Then he went to the Clarke house, where he told two women who opened the door that the baby was well and had been found. He denied he wrote the "Mafia" letter, or that he knew who did, or that he had entered into any conspiracy to steal a child.

Cross-examined by District Attorney Gardiner, he said it was through a whim of his wife that he married her under the name of Wilson. He did not think it was an unusual circumstance that his wife should be going to Sloatsburg the day after the child was kidnapped, as she was accustomed to go to Goshen and other places almost every week. It cost her nothing as she had a pass.

The District Attorney took up the note that had been found torn to pieces in the stove in the Barrow apartment, and which read as follows:

G named C brought baby Sun. to our house 9:30. Asked wife to take it to country. Paid $20, four $5 bills. Wife knew girl in rest. in West Eighteenth Street. Monday afternoon came to Sloats. with friend who left and went back to Harlem where she lived. Wife went over to Brook. and I became suspicious and came up and was on the way to train to carry baby down for inspection when Sheriff stopped me. Last Sunday husband was out at time C came.

Sentence by sentence he read it and asked the prisoner what each meant. Barrow shifted about in confusion, and nervously pulled at his mustache as he replied that he hadn't the slightest idea. He wrote it to kill time on the train, and was so excited he didn't know what he was doing. The cross-examination then terminated.

The court then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock. A number of witnesses to testify to Barrow's good character will be called. The trial will likely end to-day.

BOY OUTWITS KIDNAPPERS.

Balks Attempt to Steal a Little Girl in Vineland, N. J.

VINELAND, N. J., June 15.—An attempt to kidnap a little girl here last night was foiled by a boy playmate. Several children were playing on Elmer Street just after dark in front of the residence of Mrs. Creach when a carriage drove up.

One of two men it contained jumped out with what appeared to be a gunny sack in his hand, and threw it about the head of the little daughter of Mrs. J. Moncrief. Willie Creach grabbed the cloth and drew it aside, and the man did not succeed in getting it well about the child's head. This enabled the girl to drag herself loose.

The man grabbed hold of the boy, with the evident intention of kicking him, but the rest of the children had raised an outcry, and, in response to their screams, Mrs. Creach and several others ran out. The man leaped into the carriage and drove away.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

They Sue to Prevent Rivals Using the Term "Colonial Dames."

The suits brought by the Colonial Dames of America against the "Incorporated Association called the Colonial Dames of the State of New York," and against "The Unincorporated Society called the National Society of Colonial Dames of America," of which the State society is a branch, for an injunction restraining both these associations from using the title "Colonial Dames," were called in Special Term, Part IV. of the Supreme Court, before Justice Russell, yesterday. The case was postponed until Tuesday next.

The plaintiff organization claims that the use by the defendant associations of their present names is a great injury to the original society, both "financially and socially," and that the title "Colonial Dames" attracts members who otherwise would join the plaintiff society.

The Colonial Dames of America was organized and incorporated on April 13, 1891. Mrs. Elizabeth Coralie Gardiner is the President. Mrs. Howard Townsend is the President of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, which association is an offshoot of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America.

Col. Franklin Bartlett is counsel for the Colonial Dames of America, and the rival associations are represented by Bowers & Sands.

LEGAL NOTES.

TAXES LEVIED TO PAY CLAIMS OF DRAFTED MEN UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—Hudson G. Bush, in his suit as taxpayer, against the Supervisors of Orange County and others, secured judgment perpetually enjoining Hiram T. Ostrander and others from taking any proceedings to enforce payment of claims made by them under Chapter 644 of the Laws of 1892. The statute, in substance, empowers and directs the Supervisors of the several counties, upon a petition of a majority of the taxpayers, to raise by ordinary taxation the money needed to pay to any drafted man who served personally in the civil war, or paid commutation money, or to the heirs of any such man, the sum of $300, with the interest thereon, for a period of about thirty years. The decision of Justice Brown, on the trial in 1895, holding that the law was unconstitutional, was affirmed by the Second Appellate Division in December, 1896, and on further appeal, that decision is now upheld by the Court of Appeals. In an opinion per curiam, the Court said, in part: "Every Government must possess the inherent right or power to call upon its citizens to perform military duty in time of war. The exercise of this power involves the right of self-preservation, and that right in the Government imposes upon the citizen a corresponding duty to render such service whenever the emergency arises and it is demanded of him. The Government must necessarily be the judge of the necessity for requiring the performance of this duty. This power was called into action by the act of Congress referred to, since it provided for a conscription to recruit the army. The individuals selected in the manner provided by the act were under obligations to serve, but they were permitted to commute such services, or pay in lieu thereof to the Government a specified sum of money. • • • The power to impose taxes, general or local, which rests with the Legislature, is without much express restriction in the Constitution, and yet even this power cannot be said to be absolute. On general principles it has, at least, one limitation, and that is that the money to be raised must be required for some purpose that in some sense at least can be said to be public. The Legislature cannot authorize taxation for the purpose of making gifts or paying gratuities to private individuals. It is quite clear that this was the purpose of the act in the question. The individuals for whose benefit the tax was to be levied under the act had no claim, legal or equitable, against the town or county where the money was to be raised by taxation. • • • The fact that a majority of the taxpayers requested the Supervisors to levy the tax is of no importance. Majorities, however potent in many respects, have no power to impose taxes upon the minority for the purpose of raising money to be devoted to gifts or gratuities to individuals. We think that under the general principles which control the exercise of the power of taxation the Legislature had no power to pass the act in question."

A CONTRACT FOR LAWYER'S SERVICES.—The late William W. Badger, the lawyer, contracted with Emilie Coller to sue the Manhattan Railway Company for the value of easements and for damages to premises belonging to Mr. Coller caused by building the elevated railroad. Mr. Badger was to have one-fourth of the sum recovered for his services. If he failed to recover, he was not to receive anything; and it was agreed that no settlement should be made without his consent and that of the owner. The suit was begun in 1891 and Mr. Badger performed services in the matter faithfully and diligently until Dec. 14, 1895, when he died. The case was at that time prepared for trial, and within a few weeks of being reached on the calendar. In a suit by Eliza Hall Badger, as executrix, to recover from Mr. Coller the value of those services it appeared that they were reasonably worth $500, and that the disbursements were $65, and for these amounts judgment was demanded. On submission of the controversy, under Section 1,279 of the Code, the question was presented whether Mr. Badger, who, having died before the trial, had failed to collect anything, was entitled to be paid for his services and disbursements. The First Appellate Division has decided that in the absence of evidence that he had successfully prosecuted the claim, the attorney, or his representatives, were not entitled to compensation, but judgment is given to plaintiff for the disbursements.

RATIFICATION OF VOIDABLE SALE OF REALTY.—By the will of Jane A. Fuller, who died in December, 1894, a trustee was to receive from the executors a portion of the estate, not in land, but money, and the ultimate remaindermen at the termination of the trust, who were the grandchildren of the testatrix, were to receive from the trustee, not the money which the latter received from the executors, but either the security in which that money should have been invested, or the money which would arise from the sale of such securities. In a suit by Caroline A. Rhodes, one of the daughters of testatrix, against William W. Caswell, the Second Appellate Division has decided, upon a controversy submitted on agreed statement of facts, that as to the portion of the estate going to such trustee, the plaintiff purchased, or avoid sale of a tract of land in Westchester County, made by the executors to Mrs. Rhodes, the wife of one of their number, vested wholly in the trustee, and that its acceptance of the proceeds, ratified the sale, and concluded every one interested, or who afterward might be interested, in the trust fund. The plaintiff's contract with defendant for the sale of this land was therefore held to be binding, she having a good and marketable title. The Court held that a sale by executors of real estate, voidable at the election of any one of the parties in interest, because made to the wife of one of the executors, might be ratified, so that its validity was not subject to be thereafter impeached by the acceptance by the parties of their shares of the proceeds of the sale, with knowledge of the original infirmity of the sale, under a Surrogate's decree upon an accounting by the executors.

Answers to Correspondents.

H.—The fountain which was removed from Union Square several years ago to make room for a statue is now, and has been since its removal, in Central Park, on the East Drive, almost opposite Seventy-eighth Street. The fountain was designed by Olin H. Warner, and was presented to the city by Miss Mary Sheppard. Owing to the peculiar shape of the bowl, it became badly chipped by the poles of trucks whenever horses were driven up to be watered, which was one of the chief reasons for its removal.

READER.—No trains on the elevated railroad in Manhattan carry bicycles. In Brooklyn the Kings County and Brooklyn Elevated roads transport bicycles except during rush hours.

A READER—Proceedings for a divorce would not necessarily be expensive. The case could not be kept secret. Whether much publicity would be given to it or not would depend upon the interest it offered from the news point of view. If the person from whom it is desired to obtain a divorce is in Europe and his or her address is unknown, all that is necessary is to serve notice by advertisement in the American newspapers. If the address be known, a copy of the notice so served should be sent to the defendant.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

OUR DUTY IN THE EAST

Whitelaw Reid Speaks in Ohio of the Philippine Problem.

SAYS AMERICANS MUST RULE

Restoration to Order a Solemn Responsibility After the Peace Treaty with Spain Was Signed.

OXFORD, Ohio, June 15.—The culmination of the diamond anniversary jubilee of Miami University occurred to-day, when a class of sixteen men was graduated and Whitelaw Reid of the class of '56 delivered the commencement address upon "Our New Duties." Speaking of the responsibilities which fell upon the United States at the close of the peace treaty with Spain, Mr. Reid said, among other things:

"When the sovereignty which Spain had exercised with the assent of all nations over vast and distant regions for 300 years was solemnly transferred, under the eye of the civilized world, to the United States, our first responsibility became the restoration of order. Till that is secured, any hindrance to the effort is bad citizenship—as bad as resistance to the police; as much worse, in fact, as its consequences may be more bloody and disastrous. 'You have a wolf by the ears,' said an accomplished ex-Minister of the United States to a departing Peace Commissioner last Autumn. 'You cannot let go of him with either dignity or safety, and he will not be easy to tame.'

"But when the task is accomplished—when the Stars and Stripes at last bring the order and peaceful security they typify, instead of wanton disorder, with all the concomitants of savage warfare over which they now wave—we shall then be confronted with the necessity of a policy for the future of these distant regions. It is a problem that calls for our soberest, most dispassionate, and most patriotic thought. The college and the educated classes generally should make it a matter of conscience—painstakingly considered on all its sides, with reference to international law, the burdens of sovereignty, the rights and interests of native tribes, and the legitimate demands of civilization—to find first our National duty, and then our National interest, which it is also a duty for our statesmen to protect. On such a subject we have a right to look to our colleges for the help they should be so well equipped to give. From these still regions of cloistered thought may well come the white light of pure reason—not the wild, whirling words of the passionate pleader, or of the partisan, giving loose rein to his hasty first impressions. It would be an ill day for the colleges if crude and hot-tempered incursions into current public affairs, like a few unhappily witnessed of late, should lead their friends to fear that they have been so long accustomed to dogmatize to boys that they have lost the faculty of reasoning with men.

Of late years men have unthinkingly assumed that new territory was, in the very nature of our Government, merely and necessarily the raw material for future States in the Union. Colonies and dependencies, it is now said, are essentially inconsistent with our system. But if any ever entertained the wild dream that the instrument, whose preamble says it is ordained for the United States of America, could be stretched to the China Sea, or the first Tagal guns fired at friendly soldiers of the Union and the first mutilation of American dead that ensued ended the nightmare of States from Asia admitted to the American Union. For that relief, at least, we must thank the uprising of the Tagalogs. It was a Continental Union of independent sovereign States our fathers planned. Whoever proposes to debase it with admixtures of States made up from the islands of the sea, in any archipelago, east or west, is a bad friend to the Republic. We may guide, protect, elevate them, and even teach them, some day, to stand alone, but if we ever invite them into our Senate and House to help rule us, we are the most imbecile of all the offspring of time.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL OBJECTION.

Yet we must face the fact that able and conscientious men believe the United States has no Constitutional power to hold territory that is not to be erected into States in the Union or to govern people that are not to be made citizens. They are able to cite great names in support of their contention, and it would be an ill-omen for the freest and most successful Constitutional Government in the world if a Constitutional objection thus confined should be carelessly considered or hastily overriden.

And yet I venture to think that no candid and competent man can thoroughly investigate the subject, in the light of the actual provisions of the Constitution, the avowed purposes of its framers, their own practice and the practice of their successors without being absolutely convinced that this whole fabric of opposition on Constitutional grounds is as flimsy as a cobweb. This country of our love and pride is no malformed, congenital cripple of a Nation, incapable of undertaking duties that have been found within the powers of every other nation that ever existed since Governments among civilized men began. Neither by chains forged in the Constitution nor by chains of precedent, neither by the dead hand we all revere, that of the Father of his Country, nor by the hands of his illustrative exponents of our organic act and of our history, are we so bound that we cannot undertake any duty that devolves or exercise any power which the emergency demands. Our Constitution has entrapped us in no impasse, where retreat is disgrace and advance is impossible. Any duty which the hand of Providence rather than any purpose of man has laid upon us is within our Constitutional powers.

THE CONSENT OF GOVERNED.

In the light of such expositions of our Constitutional power, and our uniform National practice, it is difficult to deal patiently with the remaining objections to the acquisition of territory, purporting to be based on Constitutional grounds. One is that to govern the Philippines without their consent or against the opposition of Aguinaldo is to violate the principle, only formulated, to be sure, in the Declaration of Independence, but, as they say, underlying the whole Constitution, that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. But the Sulu group of piracy prevailed for centuries. How could a Government that put it down rest on the consent of Sulu? Would it be without just powers because the pirates did not vote in its favor? In other parts of the archipelago what has been stigmatized as a species of slavery prevails. Would a Government that stopped that be without just powers till the slaveholders had conferred them at a popular election? In another part, head-hunting is, at certain seasons of the year, a recognized tribal custom. Would a Government that interfered with that practice be open to denunciation as an usurpation, without just powers, and flagrantly violating the Constitution of the United States, unless it waited at the polls for the consent of the head-hunters? The truth is, all intelligent men know, and few even in America, except obvious demagogues, hesitate to admit that there are cases where a good Governmnt does not and ought not to rest on the consent of the governed. If men will not govern themselves with respect for civilization and its agencies, then when they get in the way they must be governed—always have been, whenever the world was not retrograding, and always will be. The notion that such Government is a revival of slavery, and that the United States by doing its share of such work in behalf of civilization would therefore become infamous, though put forward with apparent seriousness in some eminently respectable quarters, is too fantastic for serious consideration.

"We held the Philippines first by the same right by which we held our own original thirteen States—the oldest and firmest of all rights—the right by which nearly every great nation holds the bulk of its territory—the right of conquest. We held them again as a rightful indemnity, and a low one, for a war in which the vanquished could give no other. We bought nothing; and the twenty millions that accompanied the transfer just balanced the Philippine debt. That payment was a recognition of the sound rule of international law, obeyed now in the practice of all civilized nations, that where debts have been incurred by a mother country legitimately for the benefit of a colony, they follow the colony when its sovereignty is transferred. But Jefferson did, if you choose to accept the hypercritical interpretation of these latter-day Jeffersonians—Jefferson did buy the Louisianians—even 'like sheep in the shambles,' if you care so to describe it; and did proceed to govern them without the consent of the governed. Monroe bought the Floridians without their consent.

"'LITTLE AMERICANS.'

"From the beginning of the century, at every epoch in our history, we have had 'Little Americans.' They opposed Jefferson as to getting Louisiana. They opposed Monroe as to Florida. They were vehement against Texas, against California, against organizing Oregon and Washington, against the Gadsden purchase, against Alaska, and against the Sandwich Islands. At nearly every stage in that long story of expansion the 'Little Americans' have either denied the constitutional authority to acquire and govern, or denounced the acquisitions as worthless and dangerous. At one stage, indeed, they went further. When State after State was passing ordinances of secession they raised the cry, erroneously attributed to my distinguished predecessor and friend, Horace Greeley, but really uttered by Winfield Scott, 'Wayward sisters, depart in peace!' Happily this form, too, of 'Little Americanism' failed. We are all glad now—my distinguished classmate here, who wore the gray and invaded Ohio with Morgan, as glad as myself—we all rejoice that these doctrines were then opposed and overborne. It was seen then, and I venture to think it may be seen now, that it is a fundamental principle with the American people, and a duty imposed upon all who represent them, to maintain the Continental Union of American Independent States in all the purity of the fathers' conception; to hold what belongs to it and get what is entitled to; and, finally, that wherever its flag has been rightfully advanced, there it is to be kept. If that be imperialism, make the most of it!

"It is quite true, as was recently reported in what seemed an authoritative way from Washington, that the Peace Commissioners were not entirely of one mind at the outset, and equally true that the final conclusion at Washington was apparently reached on the commission's recommendation from Paris. As the cold fit, in the language of one of our censors, has followed the hot fit in the popular temper, I readily take the time which hostile critics consider unfavorable for accepting my own share of responsibility, and avowing for myself that I declared my belief in the duty and policy of holding the whole Philippine Archipelago in the very first conference of the Commissioners in the President's room, at the White House, in advance of any instructions of any sort. If vindication for it be needed, I confidently await the future.

"The American Commissioners, with due authority, distinctly offered to assume responsibility, pending the ratification of the treaty, for the restoration of life and property, and the preservation of order throughout the whole archipelago. The Spanish Commissioners, after consultation with their Government, refused this, but agreed that each power should be charged, pending the ratification, with the maintenance of order in the places where it was established. The American assent to that left absolutely no question as to the diminished but still grave responsibility thus devolved. That responsibility was neglected from the hour the treaty was signed till the hour when the Tagalog chieftain, at the head of an army he had been deliberately gathering and organizing, took things in his own hand and made the attack he had so long threatened.

"Disorder, forced loans, impressment, confiscation, seizure of waterworks, contemptuous violations of our guard lines, and even the practical siege of the City of Manila had meantime been going on within gunshot of our troops, held there inactive by the Government which had volunteered responsibility for order throughout the archipelago, and had been distinctly left with responsibility for order in the island on which it was established. If the bitterest enemy of the United States had sought to bring upon it in that quarter the greatest trouble in the shortest time, he could have devised for that end no policy more successful than the one we actually pursued.

CAPABLE OF THE TASK.

"Some exclaim that Americans are incapable of colonizing or of managing colonies; that there is something in our national character or institutions that wholly unfits us for the work. Yet the most successful colonies in the whole world were the thirteen original colonies on our Atlantic Coast; and the most successful colonists were our own grandfathers! Have the grandsons so degenerated that they are incapable of colonizing at all, or of managing colonies? Who says so? Is it any one with the glorious history of this continental colonization bred in his bone and leaping in his blood? Or is it some refugee from a foreign country he was discontented with, who now finds pleasure in disparaging the capacity of the new country he came to, while he has neither caught its spirit nor grasped the meaning of its history?

"An alarm is raised that the laboring classes are endangered by competition with cheap tropical labor or its products. How? The interpretation of the Constitution which would permit that is the interpretation which has been repudiated in an unbroken line of decisions for over three-quarters of a century. Only one possibility of danger to American labor exists in our new possessions—the lunacy or wickedness of dreamers who want to prepare for the admission of some of them as States in the American Union. Till then we can make any law we like to prevent the immigration of their laborers and any tariff we like to regulate the admission of their products.

"Some say a war to extend freedom in Cuba or elsewhere is right, and therefore our duty; but the war in the Philippines now is purely selfish, and therefore all wrong. The statement is inaccurate; it is a war we are in duty bound to wage till order is restored—but let that pass. Suppose it to be merely a war in defense of our own just rights and interests. Since when did such a war become wrong? Is our national motto to be 'Quixotic on the one hand; Chinese on the other?'

"Again it is said our continent is more than enough for all our needs; and our extensions should stop at the Pacific. What is this but proposing such a policy of self-sufficient isolation as China has been practising for thousands of years—planning to develop only on the soil on which we stand, and expecting the rest of the world to protect our trade if we have any? Can a nation with safety set Chinese limits to its growth? When a tree stops growing our foresters tell us it is ripe for the axe. When a man stops in his physical and intellectual growth he begins to decay. When a business stops growing it is in danger of decline. When a nation stops growing it has passed the meridian of its course, and its shadows fall eastward.

"There has been a curious 'about-face,' an absolute reversal of attitude, toward England, on the part of our Little Americans, especially at the East and among the more educated classes. But yesterday nearly all of them were pointing to England as our example. There young men of education and position felt it a duty to go into politics. There they had built up a model civil service. There their cities were better governed, their streets cleaner, their mails more promptly delivered. There the responsibilities of their colonial system had enforced the purification of domestic politics, the relentless punishment of corrupt practices, and the abolition of bribery in elections, either by money or by office. There they had foreign trade, and a commercial marine, and a trained and efficient foreign service, and to be an English citizen was to have a safeguard the whole world round. Our young men were commended to their example; our legislators were exhorted to study their practice and its results. Suddenly these same teachers turn around. They warn us against the infection of England's example. They tell us her colonial system is a failure; that she would be stronger without her colonies than with them; that she is eaten up with 'militarism'; that to keep Cuba or the Philippines is what a selfish, conquering, land-grabbing, aristocratic Government like England would do, and that her policy and methods are utterly incompatible with our institutions. When a court thus reverses itself without obvious reason (except a temporary partisan purpose) our people are apt to put their trust in other tribunals."

Miami University's President.

OXFORD, Ohio, June 15.—Dr. W. O. Thompson, President of Miami University, was yesterday elected President of Ohio State University at Columbus. The Trustees of Miami University increased the salary of Dr. Thompson to the amount of the salary at Ohio State University, and it is now thought that he will remain here.

STANDARD OIL PLANS.

Official Statement to be Made To-day—Rumors Regarding Readjustment of the Company's Affairs.

Gossip of the past two years in regard to the affairs of the Standard Oil Company statement to be disposed of by an official statement to be issued by Samuel C. T. Dodd attorney for the company, from his office, 26 Broadway.

"I shall not," said Mr. Dodd yesterday, "discuss now any of the stories about the reorganization, liquidation, or financial readjustment of the company. My statement to-morrow will cover the whole ground, and be explicit."

Wall Street has always had several stories about the adjustment of the affairs of the Standard Oil Company. Yesterday there were half a dozen rumors on the subject. One was that the company was to be dissolved, another that a reorganization which would consolidate all interests with a capitalization of $500,000,000 had been decided on, and that new stock on the basis of five shares for one would be issued.

A story that was not regarded as without foundation by many who are usually well informed about Standard Oil affairs was that the company would liquidate and that a new company would be formed with a capital of from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000. The scheme outlined comprehended the exchange of the outstanding certificates dollar for dollar, the holding of $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 of treasury stock, and a cash distribution among the holders of certificates. The new company under this plan would be a New Jersey corporation. It was assumed yesterday that the cancellation of the original certificates of the trust, which originally amounted to $97,250,000, had progressed to a point where a reorganization of the company would present little difficulty, and that the decision in this regard was reached at Bayonne, N. J., on Wednesday, at a meeting of the Standard Oil Company. It was said on the other hand, it was contended that the formation of a new company and the readjustment of the present company's financial affairs would have been delayed but for the attitude of the Ohio courts toward the company.

The Standard Oil Company controls 65 per cent. of the petroleum output of the United States. Its trust certificates were issued against a deposit in trust of the stocks of the companies controlled by the trust. On the cancellation of the certificates the beneficial owners have been assigned a legal title to the stock formerly held in trust, and such assignment represents a share in legal ownership of the combined properties instead of a beneficial interest as in the case of the $97,250,000 of old certificates. In the distribution of dividends each class was treated alike. The dividends have been enormous. From 1891 to 1895 they were 12 per cent.; for 1896, 31 per cent.; 33 per cent. in 1897, and 30 per cent., with 18 per cent. extra, or 48 per cent., last year. The certificates quoted at 168 seven years ago have sold at 490 recently, and were 451 to 453 at the close of the curb market yesterday.

FUNERAL OF MRS. WOODFORD.

To be Held To-morrow—Gen. Woodford's Daughter Very Ill.

The funeral of Mrs. Julia Evelyn Capen Woodford, wife of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, who died on Wednesday at the Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn, will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The interment will be held at Stamford, Conn.

Miss Woodford, Gen. Woodford's daughter, is ill at the Hotel Margaret. She has been sick for several weeks. Gen. Woodford said yesterday that his daughter's condition was serious, and that the news of her mother's death had greatly affected her.

HEILNER STANDS BY LETTER.

Controversy Regarding the Alleged Schley-Hodgson Colloquy.

Lieut. Commander L. C. Heilner, who was navigating officer of the Texas at the battle off Santiago, refused yesterday to discuss a letter over his name printed in The New York Sun. In this letter he said that the letter from Lieut. Commander Hodgson, navigating officer of the Brooklyn, denying a reported colloquy between Rear Admiral Schley and himself, (Hodgson,) was garbled. In this colloquy Admiral Schley is alleged to have said the Brooklyn was close enough to the Spaniards, and when warned that the Brooklyn would ram the Texas, replied, as alleged, "D——n the Texas," Lieut. Commander Heilner's letter further said:

"I believe that the letter as printed cannot have been written by Lieut. Commander Hodgson, inasmuch as he repeated to me the conversation alluded to in substance in connection with the investigation of the Wainwright Board of Navigators, using it to confirm the position claimed by him for the Brooklyn."

Lieut. Commander Heilner said yesterday that he had written the letter as it was printed, and had nothing to add to it. He refused to give any further particulars of his conversation with Lieut. Commander Hodgson.

James Denholm Reinstated.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court yesterday, granted a peremptory writ of mandamus reinstating James Denholm as a clerk to the Commissioner of Jurors for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Denholm was removed on April 1, 1898, without charges, though he was in the classified list of civil servants. This he claimed was contrary to law.

The Perry Belmonts Going Abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont will sail for England on the Cunard liner Campania Saturday.

An un-starched negligee shirt captures every cool breeze.

Look to the weather man for breezes; to us for shirts.

Every kind from the good $1 sort, to the very best silk that can be made at $8.

The continued wearing of duck trousers is a case of the survival of the fittest.

In quantity and sizes we have enough to fit out an army; cotton $2; linen $5.

Straw hats $1.90 to $3.

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THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

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We'll give you more shirt comfort for the money in our light Madras Negligees, than in any other summer shirt.

Delicate blues—pinks—whites, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, solid shades—fancy stripes—generously made—but perfect fitting.

Silk tipped French Lisle Hose, silk tartan stripes, 35c. a pair—3 pair for $1.00.

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MOLINEUX AGAIN ARRAIGNED.

Counsel Secure an Adjournment to Appeal from Justice Beach's Decision —District Attorney's Action.

Roland B. Molineux was again arraigned yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions on the charge of causing the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams in sending a package of poison through the mails to Harry Cornish. At the request of his counsel, Lawyers Weeks and Battle, the examination was once more postponed, this time to enable counsel to appeal from the decision of Justice Beach of the Supreme Court, relating to the writs of prohibition, certiorari, and habeas corpus. The appeal will be made before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

After Justice Jerome had adjourned the examination Assistant District Attorney Osborne went before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, and secured an order making it necessary for Molineux's counsel to appear before the Justice and show cause why an order should not be made by Justice Fursman resubmitting the case to the Grand Jury. This order was made returnable at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

Long before the time set for the examination, Gen. Molineux appeared in the Special Sessions courtroom. When his son was led in by Detective Sergeant Carey, at 4 o'clock, he greeted him affectionately. Mr. Osborne officially notified the Court that Justice Beach had denied the writ of prohibition making it necessary for the District Attorney and Justice Jerome to show cause why the examination should go on and had dismissed the other two writs applied for by counsel. Mr. Weeks at once asked the court to adjourn the examination, as he wished to make an appeal from Justice Beach's decision before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Justice Jerome granted an adjournment until the 21st of the month at 2 o'clock. Mr. Osborne then secured the order from Justice Fursman. This action was taken to prevent the appeal of counsel. Practically the arguments made by counsel before Justice Beach will be repeated before Justice Fursman to-day, and the point will probably be decided whether the dismissal of the case by the May Grand Jury prevents another arraignment of the prisoner.

ROBS A COUNTESS IN THE STREET

Thief Snatches a Satchel from a Shopper and a Crowd Pursues.

The Countess di Ibaness and her daughter Rosa, who recently arrived from Havana, were robbed in the street yesterday while on a shopping tour. The Countess and her daughter are Cubans. They were walking at Twenty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, the daughter carrying a satchel in which were two rings, a diamond and a sapphire, valued at $150, and a pocketbook containing $8. A man snatched the satchel from the young woman's hand and ran up the street. A crowd ran after him. Policeman Tove caught him after a chase of several blocks.

The prisoner described himself as George Kappesser, twenty-seven years old, a porter, of 614 East Seventeenth Street. When he was taken to Jefferson Market Court, where the women appeared against him, the detectives said they recognized him as Reuben L. Armstrong, who had been arrested on a similar charge, but who had been discharged on his plea of insanity.

Magistrate Cornell held Kappesser in $1,500 bail for trial on a charge of highway robbery.

RUNAWAY IN THIRD AVENUE.

A Team of Frightened Horses Stopped by Policeman Heffernan.

A team of big horses attached to a milk delivery wagon took fright yesterday at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Third Avenue and dashed up Third Avenue. The wagon struck an elevated railroad pillar and was freed from the horses, but left them dragging the pole and whiffletrees, which swayed from side to side and made it dangerous for any one to try to stop them.

As the horses passed the Morrisania Court House, Edward Ehrlich, the janitor, seeing that if the horses were not stopped they would dash into a crowded Union trolley car, seized the reins. He was thrown on his face and dragged for several yards. He received lacerations of the face and body. He had succeeded in swerving the horses so that they steered clear of the trolley cars, on which were many women and children.

At One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue is the Morrisania Police Station. Mounted Policeman Charles Heffernan was cleaning his horse. He cut the halter that bound his horse to a post, jumped on his back, and, without bridle, saddle, or accoutrements, waited for the runaways to come up. He grabbed the reins with both hands. He was hurled from the back of his horse and dragged for over a hundred feet. While being dragged along he managed to stop the horses. Heffernan was lacerated and bruised, and his clothing badly torn.

RUNAWAY IN MADISON SQUARE.

A Horse Dragged a Cab Through the Park and Broke Benches.

A horse attached to a cab ran through a portion of Madison Square yesterday afternoon and did considerable damage before it was captured.

The animal, which was driven by John Kilpatrick of 318 West Thirtieth Street, was standing in front of a store in West Twenty-third Street when it started on a run toward the square. The driver tried to catch the horse's bridle, but failed. At Madison Square the animal turned into the park and continued running, knocking down benches and breaking some of the smaller trees. The animal then turned out into Twenty-third Street again and ran up Madison Avenue a short distance, and again turned back into the park. The horse continued to run, pulling the cab after him. He was caught by some men in the park. The cab was badly damaged. No one was injured.

Free Cancer Home in Need of Aid.

Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, writing from the St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, which has just been established at 426 Cherry Street, this city, by the Servants of Relief, says that this institution is in constant need of assistance from the public. Mechanics' bills to the amount of $300 are yet to be paid, and the nurses require at least $150 a week in order to do efficient work. Donations may be sent direct to Mrs. Lathrop at the Free Home or to J. Warren Greene at 3 Broadway. Since June 6 Mrs. Lathrop has received the following donations: Mrs. Amelia A. Fassitt, $25; José E. Pidgeon, $1; Mrs. F. A. Moulton, $25; Miss L. Reynolds, $2.50; Miss Helen Weston, $15; Miss Bertha D. Laighton, $5; J. Warren Greene, $25; by deputy, $15; Mrs. Kimball, $1; Miss Catherine Mallen, $5; Miss E. M. Woodman, $2, and Miss M. T. Carpenter, $22.50.

Next Sunday.

THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE of next Sunday will abound in interesting features. Among them will be the following:—Full-page portrait of Alexander J. Cassatt, newly elected President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; illustrated article on West Point Military Academy, with portraits of Col. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent of the Academy; Col. Otto L. Hein, Commandant of Cadets, and First Lieut. Robert L. Howze, Instructor of Cavalry; latest portrait of Augustin Daly, together with appreciative review of his career, by E. A. Dithmar; illustrated description of the famous Cathedral of St. John the Divine, by Charles de Kay; examples of the work of David Neal, the American painter; illustrated description of Russian Embassy at Washington, with portrait of Count Cassini; reproduction of bronze tablet to be placed on the Olympia upon her return to the Harbor of New York; illustrations of scenes in the fashionable Berkshire district.

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DAILY AT 4 P. M. AND 8 P. M.
AFTER THE EVENING CONCERT,
THE OCEAN ABLAZE.
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